

THE MADOC MERCURY

AND NORTH HASTINGS MINING NEWS.

215.

MADOC, (HASTINGS CO., ONT.), SATURDAY, JANUARY 9, 1869.

PRICE TWO CENTS.

News from Europe.

By Atlantic Cable.

London, Dec. 30.—The Right Hon. Sir Stafford H. Parnell succeeds the Earl of Kimberley as Governor of Hudson's Bay Company.

new House of Commons met yesterday for preliminary business only. The ministers who were sworn took the oath of office. Writs were issued for elections to fill the vacancies, after which the House adjourned until the 6th of February.

The general impression that the conservatives were successful in the elections for members of Parliament to fill the vacancies.

31.—A despatch from Wigan reports that an explosion occurred in the Haydock colliery and that 22 dead bodies have already been taken out of the mine.

31.—A despatch from Suez, in anticipation of Australian mails, states that intelligence had been received at Melbourne, from New Zealand, that fifty families had been murdered by the Maories.

31.—The Times of to-day, in a leading editorial, announces the projects of the Liberals for the reformation of primogeniture, &c., and says that England is essentially aristocratic and conservative.

31.—In view of President Johnson's amnesty proclamation of Dec. 25th, Jefferson Davis, John S. Mosier, James M. Mason, A. Dudley Mann, and other Confederates are preparing to return to the United States.

A writer in the London Times of to-day discusses the present situation of France. He says the year 1868 was the most precarious peace the world ever knew. He announces M. Rouher's *meire du Palais*, the growth of democratic sentiment in France, and the Emperor must either elude the Emperor or abandon personal government.

31.—Dec. 31.—Col. Bate, Justice of the Peace for the County of York, has been shot dead in that city by unknown parties. No arrests have been made.

31.—There was a large Fenian demonstration in London, at which Mr. O'Sullivan made a strong speech.

Jan. 1.—The Emperor Napoleon, at the New Year's reception of the diplomatic corps, to the address of the representatives of the powers, said that he realized with much pleasure the conciliatory spirit animating the European powers, which enables them to quiet animosities and smooth international differences as fast as they arise, thus insuring the continuance of peace. He hoped that the year 1869 would prove victorious as the year which had just closed, and that the course of events may dissipate unfavourable rumours and consolidate the peace so necessary to the welfare and progress of civilized nations and peoples.

—The journals state that at the New Year's reception the Emperor told Senor Olazaga, the Spanish envoy, to convey to his government the warm wishes of himself personally and of France, for the happiness and prosperity of Spain.

—The officers of the Garde Mobile were reprimanded by the Minister of War, Marshal Niel, for having plumed the Garde on the confidence which they felt in that arm of its defense.

—French iron-clads are preparing for sea.

31.—Dec. 30.—For the purpose of reducing the number of the coming year a suppression of Captainships, Governorships, and Bishops has been decreed.

31.—At Pavia, recently Governor-General of Madrid, a demonstration at Seville some days ago. General De Roda was ordered there with a national troops. The people were disarmed on the General's arrival. The country is entirely quiet.

31.—Disturbances have occurred in Malaga, and a few have been arrested in the streets by the police. The disorders are likely to be suppressed.

VIENNA, Dec. 30.—The *Presse* of this city says that the Greek government is ready to comply with the recent demands made by Turkey, and supported by the great powers of Europe.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Dec. 31.—It is officially announced that the last of the insurgents in the island of Crete, have surrendered to the forces of the Porte.

LONDON, Dec. 31.—One day's later news has been received from Constantinople: The insurgents in Crete have all made submission to the Turkish authority, and a provisional government has been established there.

Corfu, Jan. 1.—The government of Greece is actually engaged in perfecting and completing the armament of the national troops.

PARIS, Jan. 2.—The conference for the settlement of the differences between Turkey and Greece will be composed of the ambassadors to France from the various powers of Europe. The sittings will be held in this city, and be presided over by M. Lavallete, the new French Foreign Secretary. The time of the meeting has not yet been fully agreed upon.

LONDON, Jan. 3.—A despatch from Athens states that the Turkish Admiral, Hobart Pasha, formally demanded the surrender of the Greek steamer *Krois*. War is considered inevitable at Athens.

The conference on the Eastern difficulty will meet on the 9th of January, and it is said, should its deliberations prove abortive, Russia will demand a strict non-intervention on the part of the European powers in the quarrel between Greece and Turkey.

From the Toronto Leader of Jan. 5th.

The Richardson Mine.

SIR.—My attention has just been called to a communication over the signature "W. N. Palmer," in the *Weekly Leader* of the 25th inst., in which he states, he has examined the Richardson gold mine, "both underground and on the surface," and that "in the eyes of a professional miner it is no mine at all, because there is no vein there; the gold there is the result of a junction of two great bodies of rock—the granite and the dolomite."

I have been in nearly all the gold fields of North and South America, have worked on and in several of the more celebrated lodes and mines; have recently carefully examined the Richardson gold mining company's property in Madoc, and assert that there is more than one "vein" in the property; and further, better indications of a large lode, of which these veins are, I believe, outcroppings, I never saw.

I assert without fear of successful contradiction, that better or surer indications of a large fissure vein beneath, no experienced miner could ask for.

The Richardson gold mine will yet, in my opinion, take no mean rank in the list of celebrated gold mines. Why the stock of such valuable property should be now of so little value could be readily explained. It is not, however, my place to do so. I am about handing in my report, in which I give the details of my investigations, and point out the proper way to strike the "fissure vein" or lode referred to, to the directors of the company.

Knowing that all sorts of influences, prejudicial to the present Richardson company are at work, I am unwilling to allow a carelessly or ignominiously penned sentence injurious to it to pass uncontradicted. And Mr. Palmer will oblige me, the directors and share-holders of the company, and every one interested in the Hastings gold territory, if he will say where and how he examined the property.

There are points for comment in the sentences quoted which for the present I do not notice.

Another matter, if my memory serves me, Mr. Palmer asserted in one of your journals, that upwards of 1,000 lbs. of quicksilver were lost in the tailings from the "Anglo-Saxon" company's crushing mill. There was not more than 10 lbs. lost during the whole of the time the mill ran, and exceptional causes caused most of it.

Yours respectfully,

JOHN H. DUNSTAN,

Manager Richardson Mine;

Late Supt. Anglo-Saxon.

Bellefleur, 30th Dec., 1868.

THE CASE OF WHALEN.—The Court of Error and Appeal, upon re-assembling on Monday, decided upon allowing Whalen's counsel to proceed upon a Writ of Error instead of by appealing from the Queen's Bench. Mr. J. H. Cameron then proceeded to assign causes of error, and was replied to by Mr. C. Robinson, followed by Mr. J. Anderson, on behalf of the Crown. The Court reserved its judgment until the 22nd instant.

THE RAMSEY CONTENT? CASE.—It seems that the last of this celebrated Lower Canadian case, in which Mr. Justice Drummond and Mr. T. K. Ramsey, then acting as Crown Prosecutor, so conspicuously figured, in connection with the extradition of Lamirande the French forger, has not been heard of. We find the following paragraph in reference to it in the Montreal *Telegraph*:—"By this mail information has been received, that the Queen has been pleased to refer Mr. Ramsey's petition in appeal to the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council. This proceeding, which was adopted on the suggestion of their Lordships, has the effect of obviating any technical objection as to the form of the appeal or even of the right of appeal."

ANOTHER BLUEBUSH GRIEVANCE.—The Nova-Scotians are now writhing under a new grievance, which will seem a funny one to those who have not enjoyed the privilege about to be taken away, but it is no doubt serious enough to the people who have hitherto profited by it. It seems that farmers have been in the habit of sending their produce to market by rail—the waggons and horses being carried to their destination, and back again free, and sometimes, where there was a certain amount of produce, the teamsters also. In this way, in 1867, more than 11,000 teamsters travelled free over the roads. Now that the Dominion Government has possession of the Nova Scotia railways, this system is to be put a stop to, and this proceeding is protested against as an infringement on the rights of the people.

UNITARIANS IN THE IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.—The House of Commons is chiefly composed of members of the Church of England. Dissent makes but a small show, and curiously enough, the Unitarian is strong out of all proportion to the population it represents. The London correspondence of the Boston *Advertiser* thus alludes to this fact:—"The Unitarians are fewer in number than any sect except the Quakers, and yet they have more members of Parliament than all other non-conformists put together. This arises from the fact that the average Unitarian is well to do in the world, and has a large amount of public spirit. He builds schools and organizes hospitals. He is leader in reforms, and at last his unpopular theology is forgotten. The present Lord Mayor of London is a Unitarian, and a member for one of the largest of the metropolitan boroughs. His brother, also of the same sect, is one of the members for the city of London. Other Unitarians in the new House are Mr. Rathbone, of Liverpool, whose philanthropy is wide and intelligent; Mr. George Melly, who is not less distinguished for his good deeds; Mr. J. D. Smith, one of the early free trade agitators; Mr. G. B. Potter, who started the Union and Emancipation Society during the American rebellion; Mr. E. Potter and Mr. Phillips, manufacturers, who are constantly seeking to improve the condition of their numerous workpeople; Mr. Bonham-Carter, a leader in charitable agencies; Mr. Carter, the workmen's representative at Leeds; Mr. Fielden, strange to say, a Tory; Mr. James Stansfeld, the friend of Mazzini, and a future cabinet minister; Mr. P. A. Taylor, a fast defender of the North during the war, and a much respected politician of the advanced party; Mr. Samuelson, of Banbury, known to all educated reformers; Mr. W. P. Price, of Gloucester, and his son, Captain Price; Sir Sidney Waterlow, a London Alderman, who has spent a large amount of his wealth in building model houses for workmen in this huge city, and others. The circumstances are singular, remembering how strong the sectarian feeling is in England, and how strong also the Unitarian Church."—To the above list may be added the name of Mr. Edgar A. Bowering (formerly John Bowering), one of the members for

THE MADOC MERCURY

AND NORTH HASTINGS MINING NEWS.

A Weekly Journal of Local and General Information.

Will be Published every Saturday Morning, at Two Cents a Copy, or One Dollar a Year, STRICTLY IN ADVANCE.

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Six lines, first insertion	0 50
Each subsequent insertion	0 12½
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All Communications for the MERCURY to be addressed (post-paid) to A. SMALLFIELD, Madoc.



THE MADOC MERCURY

AND
NORTH HASTINGS MINING NEWS.

MADOC, SATURDAY, JANUARY 9, 1899.

The Municipal Election.

The election of Mr. THOMAS CROSS to the office of Deputy Reeve of this Township is a significant indication of the light in which the management of County matters for the last few years is viewed by the majority of the ratepayers in this minor municipality. Their taxes have been doubled in that time (even while it is claimed that a great saving has been effected by the mode in which the necessary work on County Roads and Bridges is now given out)—without, so far as they can see, equivalent advantages having been received. They are satisfied, therefore, that "there is a wrong somewhere," and they have shown, in the most unmistakable manner, that in sending Mr. Cross to the Council, they have determined to put "the right man in the right place" to find out where and what that wrong is. Mr. Cross may well feel proud that he has triumphed over opposition, in which misrepresentation of every kind, short of attacks upon his personal character and reputation, has been resorted to. He has been charged with having been the principal agent in last year's assessment having been raised; with increasing the expenses of School Section No. 1; and with being responsible for the loss sustained by the County, at one time by silver being taken at par for the taxes—and also for the inconvenience to which the ratepayers were put by having to pay to the Collector in bills at another time—though it would puzzle a Philadelphia lawyer to make out how Mr. Cross could do both things in one year's office as Councillor. Among objections raised which were not without foundation, were—that he is a young man; a resident of the village; a storekeeper, and not a farmer; and without experience and influence at the County Council. But in spite of all these arguments he has been elected by a handsome majority over an opponent of mature years, one of the largest and most successful farmers in the township, who has served in the County Council, and has the reputation of having always worked hard there for the interests of Madoc. But young as Mr. Cross is, he has already proved that he understands the advantages to be gained by "making haste slowly"; and relies on his own judgment, and has made up his mind what course to

will enough of his own, and abides by it. His friends do not expect him to try and cut a great figure all at once in the County Council, and make himself out to be the leading spirit and great thinker there, who originates every measure of any consequence, but to act soberly and prudently as he has hitherto in the Township Council. They look upon him as a rising young man, with a reputation for integrity, and having helped him one step forward this time, will, as he proves himself worthy of it, give him another hearty lift—all in good season.

The candidates for the Deputy Reeveship were Messrs. Thomas Cross and W. H. Tumelty; and for Councillors, Messrs. James Blair, John Tassie, S. D. Ross, and Stephen Reed. The contest for the Deputy Reeveship was the only point in which any special interest was taken, the supporters of each of the candidates being more than usually confident that their man was going to win. The general impression as to the chances of the candidates for Councillorship was that Mr. Reed stood no chance at all, because he had in the first instance announced his intention to offer himself for Reeve. When the polls opened, the apparent indifference of the public as to the result, before noted, was strikingly manifested, there being scarcely a dozen persons present besides the Returning Officer, the Poll Clerk, and the candidates; but as the day advanced, the weather being mild and pleasant, the merits and chances of the candidates were freely discussed by the crowd who preferred the open air to the interior of the Town-Hall.—For the Deputy Reeveship, Mr. Cross took the lead from the first, and maintained it throughout the day, although for a brief period, when the first batch of voters from the country began to arrive, Mr. Tumelty gained a little. By noon, however, the majority in favour of Mr. Cross was so decided, that of the final result, no doubt was thenceforward entertained—at least by Mr. Cross's supporters, who, knowing the influence at work against him behind the scenes; expected and were prepared to meet a more vigorous demonstration. In the meantime, to the surprise of many, it was found that Mr. Reed, who used no exertions whatever on his own behalf, was treading so closely on the heels of Mr. S. D. Ross, who had personally and actively canvassed the Township,—that it was thought worth while to give Mr. Reed a chance to get ahead of him. This was accordingly attempted, and with such success for a time, that Mr. Ross's majority late in the afternoon, was reduced to only three. This brought out the village reserve to the rescue, and he was finally returned; as will be seen by the state of the poll at the close, by the slim majority of 9.

At five o'clock, the Returning Officer, J. R. Ketcheson, Esq., announced the state of the poll, and that the official notice of it would be placed on the door of the Town-Hall on the following morning:—

TUMELTY	100
CROSS	178
BLAIR	225
ROSS	170
TASSIE	220
REED	161

The several candidates were then called upon, in accordance with custom, to address the electors present.

Mr. Tumelty, being first in the list, good-humouredly observed that all could not win, and that it had been his fate to be defeated. He said he had not intended to come forward himself, but had been urged to do so by a large number of persons, some of whom had not come up to vote at all, while others of them had voted dead against him. He very plainly denounced the unfairness of such conduct, his remarks being received with applause.

Mr. Cross said at that late hour he would not make any lengthy remarks. He was thankful to find so many come forward to support him, and hoped that his conduct in office would justify their confidence in him; and he hoped for the same reason, those who

had voted against him this time would be of opinion, and support him if he should again be a candidate for office (applause.)

Mr. James Blair said he had a double right to be thankful for his election, because he had not influenced whatever to induce any one to support him. He thanked those who had supported him, those who did not—and wished them all a New Year.

Mr. S. D. Ross said he had had a "hard hoe" in the face of the opposition he had met. He was very much obliged to those who had aided him, but to those who did not, he was not to them. He was much obliged for the support he had received—(A voice—"You are?" which raised a general laugh.)

Mr. Tassie said he had had no intention of forward, but had been urged to do so; and he thanked those who had elected him to the honour of Councillor, and hoped still more might do other time.

Mr. Reed briefly thanked those who had supported him.

Mr. A. F. Wood having been called upon, the electors for having elected him by acclamation his thirteenth year of office. He had laboured harmoniously with other Councils, and had no doubt he should do so with that of this year. His position in the County Council might be, he endeavoured to serve the interests of this Township. He could only point to his acts in the past, which might be expected of him in future (applause).

Votes of thanks were then given, with loud cheering, for the "Returning Officer," the "Poll Clerk," "Successful Candidates, the Unsuccessful Candidates," and "the Queen." As the electors gathered, Mr. Cross was seized by some enthusiasts and hurried off to a four horse sleigh, in which he was driven, surrounded by a shouting crowd, to the North American Hotel, where as soon as he arrived he was again captured, and hoisted up to the heads of the crowd to the ceiling, being retained there in that flattering but uncomfortable position, until supporters gave evidence of the strength of their lungs and their ability to shout "Hurrah!" for some purpose.

The election throughout was characterized by perfect order and good feeling.

TUDOR.—J. Caldwell, Reeve; and Messrs. Smith, J. Smith, John Ray, and Jos. Fiddler, Councillors.

MANUEL.—Hugh Jones, Reeve, by acclamation; Sol. Johns, Sol. Johns, Jr., William Lewis, Geo. Wiggins, Councillors.

RAWDON.—Geo. Conley, Reeve; J. Thomas, Deputy Reeve; Messrs. Samuel Underwood, James Stewart, and Gideon Mosier, Councillors.

STIRLING.—Peter Chard, Reeve, Wm. M. Wellington, Dr. Parker, and G. D. Allen, Councillors.

ELZEVR.—Hon. Billie Flint, Reeve, by acclamation; Messrs. Robert Barrie, John G. Rhodes, and J. D. Thompson, Councillors.

HUNTINGDON.—Thos. Eno, Reeve; James E. Deputy Reeve; and Richard Newton, John G. and Matthew Robinson, Councillors, all re-elected by acclamation.

HUNGERFORD.—Felix Gabourie, Reeve; J. Deputy Reeve; and John Graham, Wm. F. Richard Gabourie, Councillors, all re-elected by acclamation.

TRENTON.—James Cumming, Reeve, by acclamation; G. H. Gordon, W. H. Austin, Robert John Dench, Councillors.

SIDNEY.—Baltis Rose, Reeve, by acclamation; Rowe, C. Armstrong, Deputy Reeves; R. G. A. Chisholm, Councillors.

THURLOW.—J. J. Parley, Reeve, by acclamation; P. K. Daly and Philip Clapp, Deputy Reeves; N. Diamond and W. H. Sills, Councillors.

In Belleville there was a keen contest for Mayoralty between Mr. P. D. Conger and Henderson, barrister. The election resulted in the return of Mr. Conger by the handsome majority of 177.

Gold Mining Intelligence.

Work was resumed at the Richardson Mine last week, and the sound of the first whistle in the morning served as a signal that daylight will soon see the first of the new year. On the first page will be found a letter from Dunstan in reply to some remarks about the Richardson Mine by Mr. Palmer, a field geologist. The O'Doherty & Wyckoff Mill, on the first of the new year, is now complete, and the proprietors do not deem it expedient to

ADVERTISEMENTS.

Madoc Agricultural Society.

THE GENERAL ANNUAL MEETING of the above Society will be held at the TOWN-HALL in MADOC, on TUESDAY, the 12th day of January instant, at 12 o'clock, Noon.

J. R. KETCHESON, President.
CHARLES GREAM, Secretary.
Madoc, Jan. 7th, 1869.

School Section, No. 1, Madoc.

THE ANNUAL SCHOOL MEETING, for the ELECTION of a TRUSTEE, in the place of J. H. DUNN, who has completed his term of office, and for the transaction of other business, will be held at the School-House, on WEDNESDAY, the 13th day of January, 1869.

THOMAS CROSS, Sec.-Treas.

LIST OF LETTERS

Remaining in Madoc Post Office, January 1st, 1869.

Bennett, Patrick
Bradshaw, David
Cameron, Donald (2)
Clarkson, Charles
Colvin, Jno
Cooper, Andrew
Evans, Miss Fanny
Fowler, Amos (2)
Faulin, Jno
Gilbert, Thos
Gunsolus, Miss Emma
Gregory, Margaret
Gatling, Wm J
How, Simon
How, Alex

Hockey, James
Higgins, Thos
Imman, Wm
Jones, Hugh
Lapraz, M
Liberty, Jos (2)
Levis, Andrew
Muir, Jno
McCoy, Hawley
McCoy, Henry
Nichols, Mark
Quirk, Michael
Russell, Bro Jno
Switzer, Jacob

Please ask for Advertised Letters when calling for the above.

E. D. O'FLYNN, Postmaster.

BOOKS FOR THE HOLIDAYS!

A LARGE ASSORTMENT

WILSON'S DRUG STORE.

Diaries, Blank Books, & Stationery.

STRAYED!

A RED STEER, Two Years old in the coming Spring, came on to the premises of the Under-signed, Lot 6 in the Seventh Concession of Madoc, during the Fall. The owner is notified to call and pay charges, and take his property away.

Dec. 30, 1868.

W. H. PRINGLE.

The "Young Suffolk"

BOAR will be found, for the Season, at W. WEST'S, in the 4th Concession of Madoc.

DISTRICT L. O. I. NO. 2.

BY Order of JAMES MOORE, Esq., D. M., I hereby Give Notice that the General ANNUAL MEETING of the above Lodge will take place at the TOWN-HALL in Madoc, at Two o'clock, P.M., on TUESDAY, the 12th day of January, 1869.

CHARLES GREAM, Secretary.
Madoc, Dec. 1868.

JOHN DALE,

MARRIAGE LICENSE AGENT, MADOC.

The Legislative Assembly re-assembled on Wednesday, but adjourned out of respect to the memory of Mr. W. M. Shaw, M.P. for South Lanark, who died during the holidays, from disease supposed to have been contracted in a railway sleeping car.

C. G. WILSON, CHEMIST AND DRUGIST.

DURHAM STREET, MADOC.

DR. ELMER

HAS RESUMED HIS PROFESSIONAL PRACTICE, in Madoc, October 10th, 1868.

Forneri & Kennedy,

CIVIL AND MINING ENGINEERS, PROVINCIAL LAND SURVEYORS, and EMBROIDERERS, MADOC. Next door to the Buffalo House, MADOC. Lands Carefully Examined and Reported on.

Money to Loan.
C. C. FORNERI, C.E. & F.L.S., L. KENNEDY, C.E. & F.L.S.
All Orders by Mail receive Immediate Attention.

J. R. KETCHESON,

Township Clerk.

WILL be at the TOWN-HALL, MADOC, every SATURDAY, to attend to the business of the Township.

MR. GREAM,

(Solicitor and Attorney of the Chancery and Law Court of England.)

Conveyancer, Coroner, &c.

FOR SCHOOL BOOKS, STATIONERY, AND CHILDREN'S BOOKS.

At Publishers' Prices, Call At

WILSON'S DRUG STORE, DURHAM STREET, MADOC.

Village Lots, for Building Purposes, at Reasonable Prices.

THE SUBSCRIBER offers for Sale Fifty Eight Building Lots situated in the immediate vicinity of his Grist-Mill, and contiguous to the Southern portion of the village of Madoc.

All parties desirous of securing a place of residence in a healthy locality and a desirable neighbourhood, will be treated with on favourable terms, both as regards price and terms of payment. Title indisputable. Apply to

CHARLES KIRK, on the Premises.

JOB PRINTING

EXECUTED AT THE MADOC MERCURY OFFICE
With Taste and Dispatch.

SUPPORT THE LOCAL INSTITUTIONS!

THE NEW YEAR commenced with a bitter wind from the north-east, and the thermometer down to zero during the day. Since that time the weather has been almost mild enough for April—with a smart shower of rain on Monday—and the "January thaw" since.

The first of the village Church Tea-Meetings, the Presbyterians—was held on Wednesday evening.

Some of those inquisitive folks who believe the people have a right to know what becomes of the public money, have been asking for information about the funds of the Board of Agriculture and the Agricultural Association—and not, it seems, before it was needed. Under instructions from the Minister of Agriculture, Mr. Thomas White, of Hamilton, has been investigating the matter, and finds there ought to have been available, in December last, over \$12,000, and that the Treasurer, has no funds in hand. Some other equally singular developments have also been brought to light.

A DEFAULTER.—The case of Mr. J. C. Frank, who obtained possession of a sum of money by irregular means and then absconded, came before the police court at Montreal on Monday. The circumstances are, that he went to the Merchants' Bank, and asked urgently for a temporary loan, and as he then had no funds in the bank, he promised to pay a deposit covering the above sum on the next Monday. Two of the bank employees, Townsend and Dillon, were induced to advance him the money.—Townsend and Dillon have been arrested on a charge of stealing from the bank. Mr. Atwater, president of the bank, was examined with reference to the transaction. Messrs. Kerr & Ramsay appeared for Dillon, and Messrs. Perkins & Ramsay for Townsend, and Mr. E. Carter for the bank. Dillon and Townsend have been allowed out on bail, to appear hereafter, whenever the examination shall be resumed. Chronicle.

ing before Spring. The works contain a steam engine, as well as the Christian mill. The Berry Mill is also closed for the season. The mill, however, it is said, found that some of their will pay for crushing. The Mill at Bogart's, in Hungerford, has, we understand, been closed for the present, and will remain so for some months to come. Mr. Berry's Mill, on the Kalarad Road, about twenty miles from Bridgewater, is about to commence operations at once. A portion of the machinery for the Toronto and Whiteby Co.'s Mill passed through this village early in the week on its way to Bannockburn. The machinery, however, is not likely to be in working order for a month to come.

The New-School Act.

The Act to amend the Common School Act of Upper Canada (Ontario), prepared by the Education Committee of the Assembly, under the advice of Dr. Pearson, Chief Superintendent of Education, does not appear to give general satisfaction to those who have examined and are to be affected by its provisions. In some quarters, objection is made to the first clause, abolishing the office of local superintendent in townships, cities, towns and villages. The fifth clause especially, is likely to prove destructive to many small school sections in this and adjoining townships, and in country districts generally, and deserves consideration at the approaching annual school meetings. It is as follows:—"The minimum salary of any legally qualified male teacher shall be at the rate of three hundred dollars per annum, and the minimum salary of any legally qualified female teacher shall be at the rate of two hundred dollars per annum; and no legally qualified teacher, after having been employed six months in a Common School, shall be dismissed without the concurrence of the County Superintendent expressed in writing."

The compulsory education clause has provisions which will render it practically inoperative, but is nevertheless likely to meet with considerable opposition.

Murderous Assault at Eldorado.

Rev. F. L. Sparrow Brutally Stabbed. The villagers were startled early on Friday morning to learn that the Rev. P. L. Sparrow, M. E. Minister, had been stabbed on the preceding evening at Eldorado, and that his assailant had been arrested. A warrant issued by A. F. Wood, Esq., after midnight, by Constable Dan McDonald, and was then in custody at the North American Hotel. It was reported that Mr. Sparrow had been stabbed in the chest, and that there was a probability, from excessive bleeding, his injuries would speedily prove fatal. They had not already done so. The prisoner, a blacksmith at Eldorado, generally known as "Chris" Christie, was taken back to Eldorado in the course of the forenoon; and A. F. Wood, Esq., and Charles Sam, Esq., Coroner, proceeded there to investigate the affair on the spot.

We are happy to say, from later information received, that Mr. Sparrow's wound is not so dangerous as at first feared, it being in the fleshy part of the thigh. The cause of the assault appears to have been that the blacksmith had had his addresses received by a young girl, who, on Thursday, rode with Sparrow from Lower to Upper Eldorado, where he was making some purchases for the Tea-Meeting. It is supposed to have excited the ire of the blacksmith, who appears to have been on the way for Mr. Sparrow all the remainder of the day. The evening, after meeting, Mr. Sparrow went out for a walk before going to bed, and was followed by the blacksmith, who noticed this he turned back. Chris followed, and on getting up to him, "nudged" him four times—first at last Mr. Sparrow pushed him. Then they clinched, and had a desperate struggle. Then, after pausing for want of air, Mr. Sparrow saw a knife in the hands of Chris. He ran away as fast as he could, and in looking back how near his pursuer was, he slipped on the snow, and fell on his back. Chris immediately struck him. Mr. Sparrow kicked so vigorously that he struck the knife out of the fellow's hand, clear of the head—when, unsuccessful in his attempts to escape, he bit the nose of the prostrate man, and of his own accord.

MISCELLANEOUS NEWS.

Mr. Peabody has given away upwards of ten millions of dollars in charity.

There are seven Jews in the new British Parliament, and all are Liberals.

The British Government has ordered the fortress of Gibraltar to be placed on a war footing.

The London Times uses seventy tons of paper, and two tons of printing ink, every week.

Mr. W. Wallace, editor of the *Simcoe British Canadian*, has been appointed accountant to the Board of International Railway Commissioners.

Altered Provincial notes are in circulation—"ones" being changed to "tens." The alteration is clumsily made, and can be easily detected.

Hawthorne mentions that the word *merry*, in the familiar phrase "merry England," does not mean gay or cheerful, but is derived from an old Teutonic word signifying "famous" or "renowned."

The "week of prayer," observed every year all over the world, by request of the Evangelical Alliance, commenced on the 3rd, and will close on the 15th inst.

A Duden Roman Catholic journal says that only one Catholic has been returned by an English constituency; and that the number of Roman Catholics in the new Parliament will be twenty-six.

The London Times publishes the announcement that a French war vessel, bound for Madagascar, has passed the Suez Canal, and also a despatch from a British vessel which has accomplished the same feat.

It is reported that Babin, who was tried a year or two ago in Aylmer for the murder of his sister, is dead, and that before dying, he confessed himself to have been the murderer. The story is doubtful.

A farmer and his wife, in Webster, Massachusetts have kept house for 28 years, and have never used a cooking stove—or any other kind of stove. They have adhered to the noble old open fire-places.

One of the San Francisco papers has added a new feature to its birth, death and marriage column—"Divorces." This department is as well supported and as much a public convenience as its companions.

It is reported in Montreal that the Hon. Mr. Rose is to be made a Baronet, and Mr. Hugh Allen a Knight. The latter, however, denies the report as far as he is concerned.

Lord Stanley, before resigning his office, awarded \$5,000 to Mr. Ransom, and £2,000 each to Lieutenant Pridoux and Dr. Blanc, as compensation for sufferings while held captives in Abyssinia.

An English gentleman has written an essay to prove that machinery has banished skill from among workmen, and left only "knock" in its place, thus dwarfing the reasoning faculties of the working men generally, and developing a merely unintellectual quality of mind.

The Northern Ensign says that gold has been found in the county of Sutherland. The discovery has not yet so affected the public mind as to lead to a "rush to the diggings," but it has raised sufficient interest to justify such an amount of "prospecting" as will put an end very soon to all doubt on the subject.

Frank Reno alone knew of the place where was deposited \$90,000, the proceeds of one of his many robberies. His sister visited him some days before he was murdered, and tried to induce him to tell where this hoard was concealed; but he refused, telling her that if he could not live to enjoy it no one else should. The secret died with him.

The Fayette County (Iowa) Union says:—"Nearly every one of the persons who planted hop yards in this vicinity last spring will plough them up. Those who were the most anxious to 'hop' into the business, are now the most anxious to 'hop' out. There are a number of families in the county who have lately died, destitute and in debt, from the hop region of Wisconsin, victims of the hop epidemic."

The Galt Reformer says an interesting ceremony took place in Knox's Church, Galt, recently. Messrs. Joseph and Alexander Sterns, two Jews who have lately abjured Judaism, were baptized in presence of the congregation by the Rev. Mr. Smith, and received into the membership of the church. In the evening, they made a profession of the faith in the presence of an immense audience.

Probably the most contented postmaster in the world lives at Petropavlovsk, in Kamchatka. Only one regular mail is received there annually; sometimes the mail misses, as mails do everywhere, and then the postmaster has nothing to do for two whole years. This happy official enjoys a salary of three or four hundred roubles.

There were to have been six speeches delivered over the grave of Baron Rothschild, but it was found that two of the speakers were descendants of the Prophet Aaron, and by the Jewish law it is forbidden the descendants of a prophet to enter a cemetery, or to bury the dead.

This is the way a French paper chronicles an accident: "On Saturday, an accident, which might have been attended with sad results, took place in this city (Paris). A bricklayer, having lost his balance, fell from the sixth story of a house to the street. Fortunately, two women, who were chatting on the sidewalk, received the falling man on their heads, and broke his fall. The bricklayer was taken up safe and sound. The bystanders shuddered to think that but for a lucky chance the accident would have cost him his life. The two women were instantly killed."

Excursion.—Thomas Jones, who was convicted of the murder of his niece, Mary Jones, a girl thirteen years of age, at Delaware, on the 11th of June last, was hanged at London on the 29th ult. It was the first execution that ever took place there, and caused a great sensation. Jones asserted his innocence of the crime on the scaffold, and opinion is very much divided in the vicinity on the subject, many holding that the evidence of his guilt was not sufficiently clear.

OTTAWA, Jan. 2.—The Gazette to-day contains a despatch from the Duke of Buckingham, announcing certain changes in the constitution of the order of St. Michael and St. George, whereby it may be applicable to all parties earning distinction in the Colonial possessions. The order shall henceforth consist of three classes—knights of the grand cross, not to exceed twenty-five; knights commanders, 60; and companions, 100. Any person distinguishing himself in any colony, or rendering service to Her Majesty, in connection with Colonial Governments, may be appointed to this order.

LIBEL SUIT AGAINST THE Leader.—At the Toronto city assizes, on the 29th ult., Captain Prince, chief constable of that city, claimed \$1,000 damages from Mr. Beatty, proprietor of the Leader, because, in one of the recent would-be comic but really absurd and vulgar police reports now in vogue in that city and elsewhere, the plaintiff was alluded to as follows:—

"Not even the imitatory gold lace of the brave and gallant captives, the prince of Crimean heroes, who got sick and sold his commission and his rank or title when his country was at war with the most powerful nation in Europe, was to be observed among the great unwashed." The plaintiff considering that these words were falsely and maliciously intended to convey the belief that he had shammed sickness and sold out of the army through cowardice, sought redress in the above amount of damages.—The defence admitted that the alleged libel was false, but contended that it was not malicious—only vulgar. The Judge, Mr. Justice Morrison, charged the jury rather strongly against the defendant, but the jury failed to agree, and were discharged, and the plaintiff accordingly failed to get the \$1,000 claimed.

THE DEATH OF MRS. AUGUSTUS DICKENS.—The outside on Christmas Eve, at Chicago, of the widow of Augustus, the youngest brother of Charles Dickens, was the signal for the renewal, on the part of some American journals, of the charges of practically heartless indifference to the welfare of his own kinsfolk, in the actions of the popular novelist. He could write, it was alleged, very touchingly of the suffering of imaginary characters, and utter very benevolent sentiments on paper, while he left the widow and children of his own brother to pine in poverty in a strange land. It turns out, however, that the unfortunate woman was by no means in indigent circumstances, and that Augustus Dickens had deserted his wife to run away with her. In reference to this sad affair, Mr. Horace White, editor of the Chicago Tribune, who is now in New York, has written some explanations to the World, from which we make the following extracts:—"Mr. Augustus Dickens was a brilliant scapegrace, who abandoned his own wife in England, and ran away to America with Miss Bertha Phillips, the daughter of an insurance agent in London—a young lady of many attractions and accomplishments. I have heard that after arriving at an interior town in Illinois, and having resided there a sufficient length of time, he procured a divorce from his wife and married Miss Phillips, but of this I have no personal knowledge. It is certain that she was thereafter treated by her own parents as Mrs. Dickens, and that she received a small bequest in her father's will as 'Mrs. Bertha Phillips Dickens.' Nevertheless, the former Mrs. Dickens lives, and still lives in London. She is now afflicted with blindness, and is supported by Charles Dickens. It is easy now to see why Mr. Dickens

could not visit Chicago. If he had done so, he must either recognise Mrs. Bertha Phillips Dickens, or by his refusal to do so expose her to contumely. It is easy to see, also, why he contributed nothing to her support. I understand that Charles Dickens has always been solicitous that the lady in question should receive no other injury from his family than she had already received; that he wished her well, and that he was willing to do, or to forbear doing, anything not inconsistent with his duties to the most afflicted woman whom his brother Augustus had left in England. It only remains to add that Mrs. Bertha Phillips Dickens (whom I never saw) bore an unblemished reputation at Chicago. Upon the death of her husband she was left destitute, with three infant children to support and educate. She was faithful to those whom God committed to her care. Her noble struggle with poverty was alleviated in a great degree by the kind-hearted gentlemen of the land department of the Illinois Central Railway, of which Mr. Augustus Dickens had been an employee; and it is safe to assume that her dear children will not come to want. It appears to me that Mrs. Dickens died of a broken heart, and that no contributions of money from Charles Dickens, or the people of Chicago, could have healed her wound."

VARIETIES.

"Drop me a line," as the drowning man said to the sailor on deck.

Why is a badly-conducted hotel like a fiddle?—Because it is a vile inn.

A country paper, in puffing a certain soap, says: "It is the best ever used for cleansing a dirty man's face. We have tried it, and therefore we know."

A little child, being asked by a Sunday School teacher, "What did the Israelites do after they had crossed the Red Sea?" answered, "I don't know 'mam; but I suppose they dried themselves."

A lady who has had a long experience as house keeper, and knows something of the insolence of servants, declares she always finds contradictory things. It may seem, those servants that don't "answer" answer her best.

It is said of a popular lecturer, that on announcing to his wife, who had her own opinion about his talent that he was going to lecture at Sheffield, the lady replied: "At Sheffield I am so glad; I always hate those Sheffield people."

A late judge, whose personal appearance was as unprepossessing as his legal knowledge was profound and his intellect keen, interrupted a female witness "humbugged you, my good woman—what do you mean by that?" said he, sternly. "Well, my lord, replied the woman, 'I don't know how to explain exactly; but if a girl called your lordship a handsome man, she would be humbugging you.'"

"Fellow-citizens," said a stump orator, "we have the best country in the world, and the best government. No people on the face of the globe enjoy more privileges than we do. We have the liberty of the Press without onerous despotism. What, fellow citizens, is more desirable than this? Can you want anything more, my countrymen?"—"Yes!" shouted one of the mob; "I want a pall at that flask sticking out of your coat-pocket behind!"

WANT OF CAPITAL.—"There's our Jeremiah," said Mr. Shelton; "he went off to make his living by his wits."—"Well, did he succeed?" inquired his friend. "No," said the old man, with a sigh, and significantly tapping his head; "he failed for want of capital."

QUAKER SKEWNESS.—A Quaker broker in New York having had a bag of golden eagles (coins) stolen from his counter while he stepped into his back room for a moment, never mentioned the loss to anybody but quietly bided his time. Several months afterwards, a neighbour being in his office, carelessly asked, "Have you ever heard anything about that bag of eagles that you lost?"—"Ah, John!" exclaimed the Quaker, "thou art the thief, or thou couldst have known anything about it?" The sneering Quaker was right, and the gold was restored, and interest.

The present with its duties, and the future with its hopes, are all we have to do with.

RELY UPON YOURSELF.—Never ask a favour better to suffer than to supplicate; and never even from your dearest friend, or your relative, is only a mild form of supplication what you want by your own unaided exertions without it. There is more dignity in penury than in abject, coupled with indigence, and the dolent comfort gained through the grant of

THE MADOC MERCURY

AND NORTH HASTINGS MINING NEWS.

No. 316.

MADOC, (HASTINGS CO., ONT.), SATURDAY, JANUARY 16, 1869.

PRICE TWO CENTS.

News from Europe.

By Atlantic Cable.

LONDON, Jan. 6.—The brig Hannibal, which arrived here yesterday, reports having passed the Ocean Spray, with 39 of the missing passengers and crew of the anchor boats of the steamship Hibernia, which foundered in November last. She would land them at Madeira.

LONDON, Jan. 7.—The feeling among the tenantry in some parts of Ireland is very bitter against the landlords, and many cases of agrarian violence are reported.

MADRID, Jan. 7.—A reported communist conspiracy has been discovered in Jerez de la Frontera. An investigation is now in progress.

MADRID, Jan. 9.—A grand banquet was given at Seville last evening. All the municipal officers of the city and many other notables were present. One feature of the banquet was a complimentary telegram which was sent to Espartero wherein the guests expressed their preference for him at the head of the state whatever the decision of the Cortes may be relative to the future form of government.

PARIS, Jan. 8.—A rumour is current here that an insurrection has broken out at Milan.

Despatches from Madrid report that much agitation prevails in all parts of Spain.

FLORENCE, Jan. 11.—The recent disturbances in various parts of the kingdom, fomented by the reactionists, have been suppressed. The unpopular taxes are now being collected without difficulty.

PARIS, Jan. 7.—The Sublime Porte has sent a communication to this city asking for the postponement of the Conference on the Eastern question for eight days in order that instructions may be prepared for the representative of the Turkish Government.

A letter from Durango states that generals Ortago and Patanis, the latter recently assassinated, had in their possession, so their friends affirm, documents showing that the states of Chihuahua and Sinaloa have been sold to the United States and would be occupied by American forces inside of two years. The report was fully credited in Durango.

LONDON, Jan. 8.—The request of the Sublime Porte for a postponement of the conference on the Eastern question for a few days, in order that time might be gained for introducing Turkish representatives, has not been acceded to. The sessions of conference will certainly be opened in Paris to-morrow. The Sultan has consequently been obliged to telegraph at length from Constantinople his instructions to Ojemei Mehemed Pacha, the Turkish Ambassador at Paris. There is no question that part of these instructions are that, if the discussions in the conference extend beyond the Sublime Porte's ultimatum to the Grecian government, the Turkish representatives will immediately withdraw.

The *Turquie*, the official newspaper at Constantinople, in its issue of yesterday, said that if the Turkish representative withdraws from the conference, war with Greece is inevitable.

LONDON, Jan. 9.—Advices from Candia by mail fully confirm the previous reports of the submission of the Cretans to the Turkish authority.

VIENNA, Jan. 8.—The *Press* of this city asserts that the representative of the Greek government at the Paris conference will not be permitted to offer any proposition, but will attend only for the purpose of giving information in regard to subjects under discussion. The conference will frame the project of settlement which it will be the duty of Greece to accept, after its acceptance by the Sublime Porte and withdrawal of the Turkish ultimatum.

PARIS, Jan. 10.—The conference for the settlement of the dispute between Greece and Turkey met in city yesterday. Their first session commenced at four o'clock p. m. and terminated at 11 p. m.

The Greek and Turkish representatives both manifested a very conciliatory disposition, and a peace treaty is the deliberations of the conference is pushed forward with confidence. The next session will take place on Tuesday, January 12th.

LONDON, Jan. 11.—The indications of the first day's session of the conference on the Eastern question leaves little, if any doubt of its ultimate success. The Turkish Government, through its representative, consented to maintain the present statutes until the close of the conference. It is the general impression that but one more session will be held, and that war between Turkey and Greece will be obviated.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Jan. 11.—The Sublime Porte has officially congratulated the people of the Danubian principalities on their loyalty during the recent crisis.

The Agricultural Accounts.

In a brief paragraph, last week, we alluded to the singular state of affairs in connection with the accounts of the Agricultural Association and the Board of Agriculture, which had been brought to light by the investigations of Mr. Thos. White, of Hamilton, under instructions from the Hon. John Carling, Commissioner of Agriculture for Ontario. The result of Mr. White's report was that Mr. Carling notified the Hon. D. Christie, President of the Board of Agriculture, that until sureties were given for the due administration of the funds in future, he (the Commissioner) would not be warranted in paying over the \$5,000 due on the Government Grant. A meeting of the Board of Agriculture was in consequence held last week—from which reporters for the press were excluded; but of which meeting a report was prepared, the principal object of which appeared to be to impeach the veracity of Mr. White. In it, Mr. Christie used the following language:—

"There could not be more damning evidence of the falsity of the report than this which he had presented, and he felt he did not speak too strongly when he used that language. It was difficult to see how a man could deliberately make a report so easily capable of confutation, and now so triumphantly confuted."

To this attack Mr. White has replied, in a letter addressed to Mr. Christie, on the 9th inst. and in a manner more likely to be satisfactory to the public than either to the President, or to Mr R. J. Denison, which he refers to Mr. White's letter in which Mr. White he kept no bank account for the Board, we argued, but think Mr. White has the best of the argument, from the fact that Mr. Denison did not let him examine his bank book, when requested to produce it. However, Mr. Denison may explain affairs in future, his unwillingness to show his bank book proves Mr. White had good grounds for astonishment, and said no more on the subject than he was warranted in doing.—Mr. Christie is dealt with as follows:—

"And now, sir, having got rid of this mere personal matter, which is only important because of the importance you have yourself attached to it, let me say a word or two in reference to the position you occupy in relation to these transactions. Speaking for yourself and your colleagues you are reported to have said: 'They regretted, in common with others, that there should be this deficiency, the knowledge of which had come upon them by surprise through this report.' I purpose to afford damning evidence of the falsity of this statement so far as you are yourself concerned, and I think the public will say that I do not write too strongly when I use such language. I trust you will excuse my plagiarism of your own elegant expression."

Let me go back to the time of the failure of the Bank of Upper Canada, and to the evidence concerning your proceedings in relation to that event which you published. When the Bank failed there was in it, according to Mr. Denison's statement in reply to Mr. Johnson, upwards of \$16,000. Did it occur to you that there should have been more than that sum? You had, at the commencement of the year, \$16,000 on hand, of which it is to be presumed you were aware. You had received, in the meantime, the

Government grants amounting to upwards of \$60,000, and you had not paid out all the sums to county associations, they having received their money after the failure of the Bank, in the proceeds of Upper Canada Bille. As you went to the Bank to transfer the account, it is fairly to be presumed that you ascertained the state of it. Why did it not occur to you then that there was something wrong? You had the accounts of the Board before you; you were specially deputed to transfer the account, and presumably therefore to examine it, and yet, although this deficiency notoriously existed at that time, you failed to discover it. Then when the accounts of the year came to be balanced, and it was found there was a balance on the 31st of December to the credit of the Board of \$20,708.22, did it not occur to you that no such balance could in the nature of things be available from the position of the account when you transferred it; for, mark, although the account was transferred to the Bank of British North America, the funds were not transferred; and as there was no large sum received between the exhibition and the end of the year, this amount could not have been available.

"If you failed to discover these things, although taking the most active part, according to the testimony produced by you, in the proceedings connected with the removal of the account from one bank to another, surely you ought to have discovered them in July following, when you became the maker of a note on which money was borrowed for the use of the Board. There were \$20,708.22 to the credit of the Board on the 1st of January, 1867; in July of the same year you became the maker of a note of \$4,800 for Board purposes; later in the year, you were a party to the renewal of that note. In January, 1868, the accounts showed a balance to the credit of the Board of \$12,463.67; in February, you again became a party to the renewal of that note, and again in May, paying all this while large sums for interest, which were charged to the board, and the note remains to this day unpaid, in spite of the large apparent balance that the Board has in hand. And yet, sir, you tell us that the knowledge of the deficiency came upon you by surprise through my report! That statement, sir, is simply incredible. You were aware, in the very nature of things you must have been aware, for years past, that this deficiency existed, and you criminally kept the knowledge of that fact from your colleagues in the Board, and from the public whose trustee you were."

"I do not wonder, sir, that this exposure has somewhat exalted you, and that, phlegmatic as you are, you should have lost your temper over it. The agricultural association of Ontario, who for years have been baulked by you in their efforts to promote such a change in the law as would infuse new life in the board, will form a shrewd suspicion of the causes of your determined opposition. You have been connected with the board and association, as you say, from its commencement; you, sir, have been for years its President, and its most active member. You leave now, on the inauguration of a new system, with its funds in a disgraceful state of confusion, with its Treasurer a defaulter to a large amount, with prizes remaining unpaid for months and years, and the public becoming so dissatisfied that many refuse to exhibit at all; with our own by-laws requiring the publication of statements, for five years past systematically violated, and with a strong conviction in the public mind that the whole concern has been, and is, rotten to the core. With such a record as the result of seventeen years' labour, 'to promote the interests of agriculture,' it is not to be wondered that you feel aggrieved, and that those who have been instrumental in bringing these facts to light should receive your condemnation. You say the Board of Agriculture court the fullest publicity, and yet your statement is largely taken up with abuse of the Commissioner of Agriculture, for affording you that publicity. While from the beginning to the end of your speech, repeated, I presume, by yourself, seeing that reporters were refused admittance to your meeting, you have not one word of condemnation for the real offender, nor one suggestion that officers, who have been using board money without interest, at a time when the board was with your knowledge paying large sums

(Continued on the third page.)

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A Weekly Journal of Local and General Information.

Will be Published every Saturday Morning, at Two Cents a Copy, or One Dollar a Year, STRICTLY in advance.

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All Communications for the MERCURY to be addressed (post-paid), to A. SMALLFIELD, Madoc.



THE MADOC MERCURY

AND

NORTH HASTINGS MINING NEWS.

MADOC, SATURDAY, JANUARY 16, 1899.

The Northern Wilderness.

Meeting recently with a subscriber who resides on the Hastings Road, near L'Aimable Creek, he availed himself of the opportunity to say that he took exception to some remarks in this paper, a few weeks since, relative to the settlement of the northern townships of this county. The particular point to which he objected was our statement that the settlers who have left their free grants on the lower part of the Hastings Road, have not moved further north, but have left the county altogether, while others are following their example; because, to his own knowledge, some ten or a dozen persons, who abandoned their original lots, have settled within a short distance of L'Aimable Creek, and are well satisfied with their prospects. The difference of opinion, however, turns out to be much more apparent than real, as these settlers near L'Aimable Creek moved there some four or five years since; while our remarks were intended to assert that no such re-settlements have been made within the last two or three years—which is admitted to be the fact. Another point objected to, was the remark that "we are far from believing that there is no good land fit for human settlement between the north part of Madoc and the Arctic Circle." This, we now learn, is speaking too favourably of the general capabilities of the region north of this part. Our informant, who is well acquainted with that section of country, considers that for say thirty miles north of Madoc the bulk of the land is too rough and poor for settlement; then comes a belt of about 40 miles from north to south, extending an undetermined distance east and west, well suited to men who understand clearing wild land; and beyond that again is a wilderness, never likely to be fit for anything but lumbering operations,—which, however, would afford a constant and remunerative market for all the agricultural produce that can be raised, even if all the good land should be at once taken up.

If this estimate of the general character of the land in the rear of Hastings County, north of the 45th parallel of latitude, be correct, then it must be admitted that the area of wild land which might ultimately be made fit for permanent settlement, is more con-

tracted than is hoped for. As opinions differ so widely as to the extent of good land left in Ontario,—some members of the Legislative Assembly boldly asserting that all that is worth anything is already taken up, while others declare that some of the best settled and the most flourishing portions of the Province looked just as unpromising in the wild state as any of that still beyond the bounds of civilization,—we think that the Government of Ontario might profitably expend a few thousand dollars in sending a regular exploring expedition to examine and report upon the actual capabilities of the Northern wilderness for settlement, and the limit at which land fit for agriculture or the raising of stock would actually cease to be found.

School Meeting, Sec. No. 1.

The annual meeting of School Section No. 1 was held in the Brick School House, Madoc, on Wednesday, the 13th instant. Contrary to the ordinary experience on such occasions there was a very large attendance of the ratepayers from all parts of the section; and the business of the meeting was commenced promptly and without unnecessary delay at the hour appointed.—E. Mouney, Esq., was elected Chairman, and C. Groom, Esq., was requested to act as Secretary.—Mr. T. Cross, Sec. Treasurer, presented the annual report of the Trustees, and read a detailed statement of the financial condition of the section, from which it appeared that the receipts of the past year, including a balance on hand of \$117, were \$1,274. 35; and the expenditures, \$1,057. 92—leaving a balance on hand of \$216. 43.—Mr. S. Reed objecting to so large a sum, with the Government grant, remaining in the hands of the Trustees, Mr. Cross replied that the Government money did not come into the hands of the Trustees at all; and Mr. D. P. Lewis, ex-Trustee, said that formerly they used to collect the rate twice a year, but it was now done but once a year. Mr. Cross said that there would be enough probably to pay all expenses until next fall.—In reply to Mr. A. B. Ross, the Sec. Treasurer said the Teachers' salaries were—Mr. Begg, \$460; Miss Mowatt, \$300 per annum. The original arrangement with Mr. Begg, with which Mr. Cross had nothing to do) was that he should have \$400 a year; to be increased to \$400 if the average attendance came up to 60 a day.—On motion of Mr. Lewis, seconded by Mr. D. O'Donnell, the report was adopted.—The next business in order being the election of a Trustee, in place of Mr. J. H. Dunn, who had completed his term of office, Mr. John Dale was nominated by Mr. A. Wright, seconded by Mr. Joseph Bateman. There being no other nomination, Mr. Dale was elected by acclamation.—The mode of providing for the support of the school coming up next, Mr. Joseph Bateman, seconded by Mr. L. McBeath, made his annual motion in favour of a rate-bill school.—Mr. G. De Rowe moved, seconded by Mr. W. Hudgins that the school should be a free school; and after a desultory discussion, the "free school" carried the day.—Mr. A. Smallfield was then unanimously elected Auditor on behalf of the section.—This concluding the regular business of the meeting, the new School Act was brought under notice by the Chairman, and after some remarks by Messrs O'Flynn, Bateman and others in favour of compulsory education, and by Mr. A. B. Ross in opposition thereto, a resolution was adopted, expressing the opinion that the 10th clause, restricting the salaries of male teachers to a minimum of \$300, and of female teachers to \$200 per annum, was undesirable for small country sections; and also that the power of dismissing school teachers should be left in the hands of the local trustees; and the Secretary was requested to send a copy of it to the Member for the North Riding.—A vote of thanks was given to the Chairman, after which the meeting separated.

SCHOOL EXAMINATION.—On Monday afternoon, an examination of the pupils in the Boys' department, was held in the village Common School-house. At a previous examination, a few weeks since, the elder boys did not acquit themselves by any means as well as they had done at former examinations, and a good deal of dissatisfaction was expressed by visitors at their manifest want of progress. The remarks then made appeared to have been productive of good on the present occasion and the elder pupils showed themselves to be somewhat better up in the various branches in which they were examined.—A number

of prizes, provided by the Trustees, were distributed at the request of the Teacher Mr. Begg, some remarks were addressed to the pupils by the Rev. D. Wishart, T. S. Agar, Esq., Local Superintendent, F. Wood, Esq., and A. Smallfield. As is too of the case on these occasions, very few parents and visitors were present.—The following is the list of recipients of prizes:—

W. F. Seymour,	H. Loucks,
J. Long,	A. Giffin,
Frank O'Flynn,	Fred O'Flynn,
C. Livingston,	Harry O'Flynn,
E. Brown,	Calvin Fitzgerald,
J. Mouney,	Willard Fitzgerald,
Frank Reader,	E. Seymour,
D. W. Wright,	F. Tamer,
J. McGregor,	John Whytock,
H. R. Wood,	F. Ward,
Charles Ross,	J. Solmes,
Andrew Marrin,	D. Frazer,
W. E. Smallfield,	J. McDonald,
Charles M. Richardson,	C. Caverly,
C. Pitts,	Henry Richardson,
James O'Donnell,	A. Gustin,

Teachers' Examination.

List of Teachers who obtained Certificates from the North Hastings Board of Public Instruction at Stirling, on the 7th January, 1899:—

SECOND CLASS.			
Michael Farrell . . .	170	H. H. Pollock	154
Ruth Ashleigh . . .	165	Mark Anderson	152
George Bradley . . .	164	George Wiggins	148
Wm. A. Ward	161	A. B. C. Davis	147
Jessie Allen	160	Thomas Kinney	142
P. J. M. Anderson . .	157	E. H. Anderson	141
THIRD CLASS.			
William Emmerson . .	137	Margaret Morreau . . .	109
Thomas McShea . . .	136	Bridget McConaghey . .	108
Martha W. Armstrong	133	Catharine Dolan	108
Mary A. Robertson . .	132	Robert Duffin	106
Sarah M. Carr	128	Fredk. Beddome	106
Mary A. Emmerson . .	127	John Doyle	105
Maggie Cosbie	126	Ellen Kinney	104
Fletcher Embury . . .	121	Jas. W. Ross	103
Jane Porter	120	Eliza Wiggins	102
Francis K. Burd . . .	119	Annie Curry	102
Isabel McKenzie . . .	117	Mary Lohmes	101
Christina Robertson .	117	Sarah Barker	100
William O'Brien . . .	117	Sarah Benedict	98
Sarah Ann Cooper . . .	116	Susan Allen	97
Robert Preston	110	Maria Donoghue	96
Margt. J. Garrison . .	110	Margaret Dunn	94
Jane Larkin	110	Elizabeth Geary	94

The number of Candidates for Examination was 57—

Result	2nd Class	Certificates	12
8rd	"	"	34
Failed	"	"	11

57

G. H. BOULTER, M.D., Chairman.
T. S. AGAR, Secretary.

Presentation to John H. Dunstan, Esq.

A Surprise Party visited Mr. Dunstan at his house in Eldorado, on Thursday evening, for the purpose of presenting to him a Testimonial and the following ADDRESS:—

"ELDERADO, Hastings Co., Ontario, Canada.
TO JOHN H. DUNSTAN, Esq., M. E.,
Manager Richardson Gold Mining Co.

DEAR SIR,—We the undersigned inhabitants of Eldorado and Madoc, beg to present you with the accompanying Silver Plated Tea and Coffee Set, as a token of our esteem and respect, for you personally, as well as our thanks for your successful endeavours, in proving this District to be a good mining region; and in our consideration you have proved yourself to be one of the best practical Mining Engineers in this country, and we hope you may always be successful in your operations, both here and elsewhere.

We remain, Sir,
Yours Respectfully
S. J. Borland, Dr. O. C. Knight, K. T. G.
Andrew White, A. F. Wood, A. B. R.
John Moore, John Gardiner, and 30 others.

Reply.
GENTLEMEN,—In accepting this unexpected most beautiful present and very complimentary address, I must return you my heartfelt thanks for this and other kindnesses and con-

know me during my residence amongst you. This sentiment, I shall always highly prize, as showing your friendly feelings towards me, and I trust, that wherever I am, and in whatever position, I shall always be found doing my duty to the best of my ability.

Gentlemen, I remain,
Yours thankfully,
JOHN H. CRISTIAN.

THE STABBING CASE AT ELDERADO.—Christie, the blacksmith, who stabbed the Rev. P. L. Sparrow at Eldorado, was committed to jail, after examination by A. F. Wood and E. D. O'Flynn, Esqs., on the charge of assault with intent to murder. As an instance of the possible dangers to which the public may be exposed from too much "economy" in the administration of justice, it deserves to be noted that the prisoner, instead of being sent to jail in custody of a regular constable, was placed in charge of the driver of the afternoon stage, who was sworn in as a special constable for the occasion. The constables from this place who have hitherto taken prisoners to jail have had so much trouble and difficulty in getting paid their fees and expenses, that they naturally do not like to undertake such work when they may find themselves out of pocket by the operation.—The prisoner through his attorneys, Messrs. McLellan, we understand applied for a copy of the depositions, with a view to endeavouring to procure his release on bail; but we have not heard whether the application has yet been made or with what result.—Mr. Sparrow has recovered sufficiently to bear removal to his own home; and the social tea-meeting was held, according to the original arrangement, in the house in which he was lying wounded.—the proceeds, for his use, amounting to some \$12. The prisoner had been uttering threats against some other person during the day on which the affair occurred, and it is thought that he attacked Mr. Sparrow through mistaking him for that person.

Mr. Geo. W. Walker, well and favourably known here as a Surgical and Practical Dentist, having passed successfully before the Toronto Board of Dental Surgeons, has opened comfortable Dental Rooms in Belleville.

"The Manufacturer and Builder."—We have received from the publishers the first number of this new American industrial journal, which, as soon as it becomes generally known here, is likely to command a large circulation in Canada. It consists of thirty-two large quarto pages, out and stitched, with a tinted cover, artistically engraved. The typography and material of the MANUFACTURER and BUILDER are unexceptionable, and the engravings which accompany many of its articles harmonize well with its general character. In its table of contents for January, we find, among others, interesting articles upon—

Gold and Stock Telegraphy
German Arms, Damask Steel,
and Damascus
How to cause a Tempest in a Teapot
The Causes of the Difference in the Colour of Bricks
How to make different Cements
Larned Blacksmiths
Dove-Tail Joints
Wall-Damp
The Utilization of Tin Scraps
The Firmness of Paper
New City Buildings
Have you ever looked through a Microscope
The Mechanic and his Work
Inconvertible Seats
Inventive of the Decay of Wood
Morado Manufactures
Chemical Engineering
The new Art of Fresco-Painting
Old Says" on Building
The Progress of Building
Some Yellow Paints
Notes for Sign-Painters
Marble
Monumental
Paint for Floors
The Importance in Domestic Economy

In addition to the above attractions, the publishers state that Rev. Henry Ward Beecher will contribute every month, an article, written by him expressly for THE MANUFACTURER and BUILDER, upon a subject of interest to working-men: The first will appear in the February number.

Every manufacturer and builder—in fact, every workman of every trade—should take this journal. It is published monthly by Messrs. Western, 87 Park Row, New-York-City, at the very low price of \$1.50 a year; clubs of twenty or more are made at \$1 per copy. Specimen copy will be sent upon application to the publishers.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

TO TRUSTEES AND TEACHERS OF Common Schools IN THE COUNTY OF HASTINGS.

THE GOVERNMENT GRANT for 1898 will be paid on **SATURDAY, the 30th Day of January**, at the undermentioned places, at 10 o'clock in the morning:—

Madoc	Town Hall,	Madoc
Tudor	Millbridge,	
Elzevir	Town Hall,	Bridgewater.
Hungerford	"	Molra.
Huntingdon	"	Rawdon.
Rawdon,	"	Marmora.
Marmora and Lake	"	Belleville.
Sidney,	Mc. Rou's Store,	
Thurlow,	"	Meirnoe.
Tyendinaga,	Town Hall,	

The Treasurers of the above Townships are requested to attend as above for payment of the Teachers.

Trustees and Teachers, on forwarding their orders to the Local Superintendent, will be pleased to observe that such orders must be signed by the Trustees, under seal, and duly endorsed by the Teacher.

T. S. AGAR.
Sec. N. H. Bd. P. Ins.
F. H. ROUS.
Sec. S. H. Bd. P. Ins.

Belleville, Jan. 6th, 1899.

LAND---LOTS FOR SALE, SUITABLE FOR FARMING OR MINING.

MARMORA—part of 25 in the 6th, and of 1 in the 10th.
MADOC—part of 7 in 2nd, 5 in 2nd, 19 in 4th, 1 in 9th.
HUNGERFORD—part of 27 in 6th, 31 in 6th, 31 in 10th, and 8 in 14th.
HUNTINGDON—14 in 12th.

Further information may be had by applying to
JOHN IVERS, AGENT,
St. Francis Xavier Street, MONTREAL.

NOTICE.—Any persons found cutting timber, or in any way trespassing on any of the above lands, will be liable to immediate prosecution.

JOHN IVERS, Agent, Montreal.
P. M. NULTY, Barrister, Belleville.

LIST OF LETTERS

Remaining in Madoc Post Office, January 1st, 1899.

Bennett, Patrick
Bradsheaw, David
Cameron, Donald (2)
Clarkson, Charles
Colvin, Jno
Cooper, Andrew
Lvane, Miss Fanny
Fowler, Amos (2)
Fainin, Jno
Gilbert, Thos
Gunsolus, Miss Emma
Gregory, Margaret
Gatling, Wm J
How, Simon
How, Alex

Hoskey, James
Higgins, Thos
Imman, Wm
Jones, Hugh
Lapraz, M
Liberty, Jos (2)
Levis, Andrew
Muir, Jno
McCoy, Hawley
McCoy, Henry
Nicholls, Mark
Quirk, Michael
Russell, Bro Jno
Switzer, Jacob

Please ask for Advertised Letters when calling for the above.

E. D. O'FLYNN, Postmaster.

STRAYED!

A RED STEER, Two Years old in the coming Spring, came on to the premises of the Under-signed, Lot 6 in the Seventh Concession of Madoc during the Fall. The owner is notified to call and pay charges, and take his property away.

W. H. PRINGLE.

Dec. 30, 1898.

The "Young Suffolk"

BOAR will be found, for the Season, at W. B. WEST'S, in the 4th Concession of Madoc.

JOHN DALE,
MARRIAGE LICENSE AGENT,
MADOC.

C. G. WILSON,
CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST.

DURHAM STREET, MADOC.

DR. ELMER

HAS RESUMED HIS PROFESSIONAL PRACTICE.
Madoc, October 10th, 1898.

Fornert & Kennedy,

CIVIL AND MINING ENGINEERS, PROVINCIAL LAND SURVEYORS, and LAND AGENTS.
OFFICE, Next Door to the Hoffman House, MADOC.
Lands Carefully Examined and Reported on.
Money to Loan.
C. C. FORNERT, C.E. & F.L.S. L. KENNEDY, C.E. & F.L.S.
All Orders by Mail receive Immediate Attention.

J. R. KETCHESON,

Township Clerk,

WILL be at the TOWN-HALL, MADOC, every SATURDAY, to attend to the business of the Township.

MR. GREAM,

(Solicitor and Attorney of the Chancery and Law Court of England.)

Conveyancer, Coroner, &c.

FOR SCHOOL BOOKS, STATIONERY,
AND CHILDREN'S BOOKS,

At Publishers' Prices, Call At

WILSON'S DRUG STORE,
DURHAM STREET, MADOC.

Village Lots, for Building Purposes, at Reasonable Prices.

THE SUBSCRIBER offers for Sale Fifty Eligible Building Lots, situated in the immediate vicinity of his Grist-Mill, and contiguous to the Southern portion of the village of Madoc.

All parties desirous of securing a place of residence in a healthy locality and a desirable neighborhood, will be treated with on favourable terms, both as regards price and terms of payment. Title indisputable. Apply to

CHARLES KIRK, on the Premises.

JOB PRINTING

EXECUTED AT THE MADOC MERCURY OFFICE

With Taste and Dispatch.

SUPPORT THE LOCAL INSTITUTIONS!

(Concluded from first page.)

on funds borrowed from the bank, should be required, at least, to make good those sums for interest.

I might refer to other matters connected with your statement, but my letter is already long enough. I felt it due to myself to point out how unjust your attack upon me was, and to the community to warn it against being diverted from the main point of the large deficiency which has accumulated through your carelessness, by the side issues which you have attempted to raise. And, having done this, I leave the matter in the hands of the public.

Your obedient servant,

THOS. WHITE, JR.

Madoc Agricultural Society.

The general annual meeting of the above Society was held in the Town-Hall, Madoc, on Tuesday, the 12th inst. The following were elected officers for the ensuing year:—President—J. R. Ketcheson. Vice-President—W. Ward. Treasurer—E. Mounsey. Secretary—C. Gream. Directors—Geo. McNaughty, C. G. Wilson, John Tassie, James Blair, W. Bristol, C. Nicholson and James Moore. Auditors—A. Smallfield and Jas. O'Hara, Senr.

The Canada Company, we learn, are now obtaining a certain quantity of rock from each of the mines in this section, for the purpose of having the samples sent to England to be assayed.

MADOC SKATING RINK.—A new skating Rink has been established by subscription among the lovers of skating in this village. The Rink is situated in the bay in Hog Lake just west of the stone bridge, and in front of Lake-View House. It is about an acre in extent, and neatly fenced in with brush.

"THE ONTARIO FARMER."—The Rev. W. F. Clarke, formerly editor of the "Canada Farmer," finding that the Hon. G. Brown is using his name in canvassing for subscribers to that periodical, notifies the public that he has retired from that journal, and is about to establish a new Agricultural paper of his own, to be known as the "Ontario Farmer," the first number of which will be issued this week.

MISCELLANEOUS NEWS.

The Rev. Dr. Cooke, the acknowledged head of the Presbyterians in Ireland, died recently, aged 78.

A further considerable advance has been made in the price of tin, which will be of great benefit to the suffering mining population of Cornwall.

The telegraph rates throughout Canada have been reduced to one-half. A despatch can now be sent from New York or Boston to Montreal for fifty cents.

The cotton manufacturers of Lancashire are suffering from slackness of demand, and a resort to short time is said to be inevitable.

An English court has separated a boy of 15 from his wife, and sent him into the country to learn a trade before he can be allowed to live with her. He had married his nurse.

The most Rev. James Laird Patterson, just appointed Roman Catholic Archbishop of Glasgow, is a graduate of Oxford, and was formerly a clergyman of the Church of England.

An English clergyman was recently so busy electioneering, that he left a corpse awaiting burial service in church from four in the afternoon until eight in the evening.

Bismarck has just admitted that last autumn peace was anything but secure in Europe, and that the occurrence of the revolution in Spain was what prevented war from breaking out.

A Paris correspondent writes that the Prince Imperial is in excellent health and is growing fast. The Emperor is so fond of him that he can scarcely bear him to be out of his sight.

The *Leader* understands that the Militia Department extended the time for the re-enrolment of volunteers to the 10th inst., to accommodate outlying districts.

A fire broke out in the Ottawa County court house at Aythya on the morning of the 9th inst., consuming the building. All the papers and records were saved. The roof of the jail caught fire, but it was extinguished without much damage.

From a statement prepared by Dr. Tempest, medical health officer of Toronto, it appears that the total number of deaths which occurred in that city during the past year was one thousand one hundred and eighty-six.

Throughout the Northwest the muskrats have not lined their houses with feathers, fine grass or other creature comforts, and therefore old trappers, who count much on the prophetic instincts of rats, prognosticate a mild and open winter.

At a shooting match in Toronto on New Year's Day, Mr. Caleb Giles was accidentally shot dead by the premature discharge of a gun in the hands of Mr. John Sheppard. The deceased leaves a wife and family to mourn his untimely end.

From the *St. John Telegraph* we learn that of some twenty persons who emigrated to New Zealand from New Brunswick last spring, eighteen have returned, quite satisfied that there are worse places than New Brunswick.

The Duke of Norfolk (who comes of age this month) will, on attaining his majority, lay the foundation stone of a large Roman Catholic church at Arundel, which is to cost £50,000, and is to be built at his Grace's expense.

On the day of the funeral of the late Baron Rothschild, his widow gave orders that every beggar who came to the door should receive a gold twenty franc piece. The news spread like wildfire among the mendicants, and the amount given away during the day was £12,000 sterling.

Two military debtors having escaped from the custody of a London deputy Sheriff, the latter officer was made responsible for their debts. He accordingly offered them each a sum of money if they would return from France. One of them accepted \$500 and has returned; the other declines \$2,500.

Workmen on the dam at Sauk Rapids, Minnesota, recently found embedded below the upper stratum of rock, seven feet below the surface, the remains of a human being, petrified, measuring ten feet nine and a half inches in length. A large flat limestone rock covered the grave in which the giant was buried, evidently by human hands.

The *New York Tribune* estimates that not less than two hundred thousand persons are now residing in that city who have no work, no real homes, and no means which insure them a livelihood. Some of them beg or steal outright; but a large number ek out a miserable existence by running into debt for lodging, for board, or at groceries, or by borrowing from week to week of whomsoever will lend them, or

by quartering themselves on reluctant relatives or friends. The result is an aggregate of want, equal, misery and degradation, fearful to contemplate.

The *Monthly Reporter* of the British and Foreign Bible Society for November, says that contributions have been already received in aid of Bible circulation in Spain. Ever since the breaking out of the revolution the Committee have been in constant correspondence with friends in Spain and the adjacent countries, arranging place of operation. Large supplies of Spanish Scriptures were near the frontier at several points. Some have already entered. Colportage will be immediately commenced, and several well qualified men are ready to enter upon the work. The committee announces their determination "to spare neither labour nor money" in giving the Scriptures to this land, so long closed to their admission.

A DIFFICULTY SETTLED.—We are glad to learn that the LeMesurier-Elmhirst difficulty has been at last settled, and Capt. Elmhirst resumes his position in the regiment. The subject was referred by the authorities at home to General Wyndham, commanding the troops in Canada, who lost no time in adjusting matters in such a way as will, no doubt, be considered satisfactory to all concerned.—*Quebec Chronicle*.—This difficulty, it will be remembered, arose out of the gallant captain's amusing himself by purposely falling against Mr. LeMesurier, while dancing at a ball in Quebec; and as he refused to apologise for or to explain his extraordinary conduct, he was struck in the street, while in uniform, by Mr. LeMesurier, who was thereupon called to account by sundry of the captain's brother officers, for such an insult to their regiment. His denial of any such intention was ingeniously construed into an "apology," and the difference of opinion on this point led to the reference of the affair, now settled, to the superior military authorities.

AWFUL OCCURRENCE.—*Bonnaville*, Jan. 6.—James Williams, residing near the village of Hampton, having occasion to go to his house yesterday about four o'clock p.m., found the door locked. On forcing it open a dreadful sight met his view. His two little children, a girl aged 2 years, and a boy six months, were both lifeless, stripped and laid out on the bed, covered with a sheet. His unfortunate wife was surprised in the act of taking her own life. She drowned the children in a barrel of water that was in the house. After placing them as found on the bed, she then tried to end her own life by getting into the barrel head first. This affair has caused sorrow to a large number of friends, both families being widely congested in the neighbourhood. It is said she is now very wild, and has to be tied to keep her from harm.

THE NEW SCHOOL ACT.—"John Newton, of Limehouse," writes to the Editor of the *Leader* as follows:—"Will you allow me to make a 'suggestion' or two to the Education Committee in addition to those of Dr. Ryerson? In order the more completely to stamp our free school system as a purely pauper system, let it be enacted that all children attending a common school shall, on the 1st of November in each year, be provided by the trustees with a pair of boots and an overcoat each, and on every day in the year with a warm dinner—of course, assessing the school section for the cost. Never mind the objection that this would be making too free with the proceeds of the labour of the honest and industrious; enact that it is 'inexpedient' to have such trifles talked about at the 'annual school section meetings,' and that it is therefore best to have all such matters 'definitely fixed by law,' and no respectable and independent man will very soon feel the slightest interest in our national school affairs."

TWO CONSTABLES SHOT.—*Gannaque*, Jan. 7.—On Wednesday evening, about 6:30 o'clock, Thos. W. H. Leavitt, D. F. Booth, Stephen Halliday, of the "Municipal Detective League," and a constable from Westport, went prepared to the house of Thos. Chapman, in the rear of Leeds, to arrest Carry Chase on a bench warrant, and Chapman for horse stealing. Chase and Chapman resisted, drawing their revolvers, and at once fired. Several shots were instantly exchanged, and a general fight ensued, in which Stephen Halliday was shot in the neck, it is feared fatally, and the constable in the side. Both were alive at midnight, but little hopes are entertained of their recovery. Several shots were fired at Mr. Leavitt, who was knocked down and received several injuries from a sister of Chapman's, who joined in the fight and was arrested. Chase and Chapman made their escape. The latter received a shot in the arm. Several persons hearing of the affair, proceeded to Chapman's to assist in the arrest, and burned Chapman's barn, supposing the villains were in it. Intense excitement prevails. Men have been despatched in all directions to secure their arrest.

Mr. Weir's scheme for the exportation of two millions of dollars of American silver from Canada, is likely to prove a failure, notwithstanding that Mr. Weir's efforts have met with a response in influential quarters. The failure of a scheme of this kind is just what might be expected. In all that relates to currency the people depend upon the government for action; and to the government will properly be left the task of providing a uniform coinage.—*Kingston News*.

The inhabitants of India are now considered, on good evidence, to number at least 200,000,000.

VARIETIES.

Men Who Tell the Truth—Politicians, when they speak of each other.

"My dear sir," said a candidate, accosting a sturdy wag on the day of election, "I am very glad to say you."—"You needn't be," replied the wag; "I've voted."

A photographer in Suffolk was recently visited by a young woman, who with sweet simplicity asked: "How long does it take to get my photograph after leaving my measure?"

A devotee of Bacchus was overheard the other night thus addressing his hat, which had fallen from his head: "If I pick you up, I fall; if I fall, you will not pick me up; then I leave you;" and he staggered proudly away.

Swimming fins, made of indiarubber, have been invented by an ingenious Frenchman. With these fins, which can be readily fitted to the wearer, persons unaccustomed to the water can swim without difficulty, and find themselves as much "at home" as a fish in the sea.

Quin was once at a small dinner party. The master of the house, pushing a delicious pudding towards the wit, begged him to taste it. A gentleman had just before helped himself to an immense piece of it. "Pray," said Quin, looking first at the gentleman's plate, and then at the dish, "which is the pudding?"

A couple of rival politicians were disputing about the extent of a recent procession, one claiming that it was a small affair, and the other that it was "the biggest thing of the kind ever seen in the county." "Why," said he, "it was twelve hours passing a given point, as I'll make you admit," looking at his opponent. "I'd like to see you do it." "Well," he pointed it took us twelve hours to pass was the whiskey shop at the corner." The opponent gave it up.

A gentleman had a parrot which was very apt at talking. To a stranger he generally said, in a very consequential tone, "Who are you sir?" There was in the neighbourhood a black cat which had a bad character for honesty, and which, in search of prey, often made excursions into the room where the parrot was kept. In the course of time Miss Pussy got the name of "the black thief." Polly heard this, and of course caught it up. One morning a chimney-sweep came into the room, when Polly called out "Who are you, sir?" and then, after a pause, added again, "again, most vehemently, 'You black thief!' The poor man naturally stood aghast at being thus accused, and for some time the owner had great difficulty in setting his mind at rest.

LAW IN AMERICA.—An American legal gentleman says:—"I had a great case the other day. My client O'Sullivan, swore that Phil Ryan owed him forty dollars for work. The defendant swore he owed him 'niver a cent'; that he had paid him all he owed him. That being all the evidence, the case resolved itself into a mere matter of credibility between the parties. The justice reserved his decision, and the day which he appointed gave my client a verdict for twenty dollars. I asked him how he got at it, and this was his explanation: 'Ye see, wan swan wan thing, and the ither anther; so, ye see, I giv em both the benefit of the doubts, and split the difference, which makes just twenty dollars for the plaintiff.'"

No one can be happy without a friend, and no man can know what friends he has until he is unhappy. Settle your dispute yourselves, if you would end of them; would you prolong them, lawyers.

KEEP THE CONSCIENCE CLEAR.—How many thoughts does the innocent man avoid! Scrupulousness and cheerfulness are his portion. Hope is continually pouring its balm into his soul. His heart is serene, whilst others are goaded and tortured by the stings of a wounded conscience; the remorseless and rising up of principles which they cannot get, perpetually teased by returning temptations, perpetually lamenting defeated resolutions.

THE MADOC MERCURY

AND NORTH HASTINGS MINING NEWS.

No. 317.

MADOC, (HASTINGS CO., ONT.), SATURDAY, JANUARY 24, 1869.

PRICE TWO CENTS.

News from Europe.

By Atlantic Cable.

London, Jan. 14.—A despatch from Hong Kong, just received, states that a strong rebel force had captured the city of Hokadadi, in Japan. The persons and property of foreigners were respected.

A treaty between the United States and Great Britain for the settlement of the Alabama claims has been signed by Mr. Johnson and Earl Clarendon on the basis of the original protocol.

A vessel which left Madeira on the 8th inst. has arrived here. She brings no tidings of the arrival there of the missing passengers of the Hibernia.

The boatmen of Oxford university are expecting a challenge from the Harvard club for a rowing match to take place next summer.

LONDON, Jan. 16.—Charles Dickens publishes a card in the London papers this morning denying the story of the recent death of his brother's widow in Chicago. Mr. Dickens says that the latter is still alive and well. He resides in England and never was in Chicago. He is himself the trustee of her estate until settlement.

The final signing of the treaty for the settlement of the Alabama claims has elicited favorable comments from nearly all the London press to-day.

A meeting of those favoring the ballot in parliamentary elections was held in this city last evening. Able speeches were made by Milner Gibson, Charles Buxton, Edmund Beales, and others. The assemblage was large and much enthusiasm was manifested.

LONDON, Jan. 14.—The press of London and Paris almost unanimously condemn the attitude of Greece in insisting on representation in the conference.

It has been agreed that the Powers represented in the conference on the Eastern question shall not, by reason of their participation in the conference, be held bound to enforce its conclusions.

Jan. 16.—All the Great Powers except Russia have united in a demand upon Greece that, for the preservation of peace, she withdraw her formal objections to the conference as at present constituted.

PARIS, Jan. 14.—The conference held another session this afternoon. Mr. Rangabe, the Minister of Greece, was absent as before. It is understood the Greek Government is preparing a diplomatic circular to the foreign powers on the question at issue.

Jan. 15.—The *Constitutionnel* predicts that Greece will submit to the voice of the confederates. The conference will meet again to-day. It is generally believed this session will be final.

It is reported on credible authority that the Greek Minister has been instructed to announce that Greece is resolved to reject the decision of the conference if certain demands in the Turkish ultimatum are supported by that body.

All the indications are that Greece is bent on war. A despatch from Athens states that King George is preparing to retire to Nauplia.

Jan. 17.—The conference is on the point of closing its sessions. It recommends Greece to accept so much of the Turkish ultimatum as relates to Cretan affairs, and to refer the case of the affair at Syria to the decision of the courts, and promises that Turkey will withdraw the last point of her ultimatum, touching the observance of international law. The conference maintains the policy of strict non-intervention.

The latest advices from Athens show that preparations for war are actively going on in all parts of Greece. The banks of Athens have loaned the government \$20,000,000 for war purposes.

LONDON, Jan. 17.—Despatches from the East report a difficulty has arisen between Turkey and Persia. Disturbances broke out upon the eastern frontier of Asiatic Turkey, between the Persians and the Turks, which have led to the withdrawal of the ambassador of the Porte from Teheran. Since these occurrences Persia has been missing troops on her eastern frontier.

LONDON, Jan. 16.—The riots occasioned by the attempt to collect the mill tax, have been renewed in various parts of the kingdom. The country to-day, however, is tranquil. The military force has been used freely for the suppression of these disorders. Twenty-six of the rioters have been killed and wounded.

MADRID, Jan. 15.—The elections for members of the constituent Cortes have commenced. The reactionists made some attempts to create disturbances at the polling places, but they proved abortive. With these exceptions good order has been maintained.—The Provisional Government has obtained proof of the existence of a conspiracy in which Gens. Pezuela, Calonge, and Manuel Gaxetti are implicated. The persons named are under arrest, and if the charges against them are proved they will be severely punished.

The Madrid journals are hostile to the Duke of Aosta as a candidate to the throne of Spain. The chances of the Duke of Montpensier seem at present to be improving. The *Gaulois*, of Paris, however, thinks the former is the most available candidate and most likely to succeed if Spain declares in favour of a monarchy.

LISBON, Jan. 15.—Rio Janeiro dates of Dec. 24th state that the allied army had made a vigorous assault on the Paraguayan stronghold at Villeta, and after a desperate battle succeeded in carrying it. President Lopez's army was utterly routed and destroyed. The allies captured over 8,000 prisoners of war. Lopez himself, with barely 2,000 followers, made his escape. This important victory opened the way to Asuncion, the Paraguayan capital, to which place the Brazilian iron clads had gone.

At last accounts from the seat of war the allies held Villeta and Angostura. Many cannon and large stores of ammunition and provisions fell into their hands. The losses of the Paraguayans, in killed and wounded, in the recent battle, were very heavy. A report from Paraguayan sources, claims that the allied forces lost six thousand men killed and wounded in a battle which took place on the 6th December. Gen. Argolla was mortally wounded in the fight. Gen. MacMahon, the American minister, was in the Paraguayan camp. A good understanding existed between him and President Lopez.

THE "ALABAMA" TREATY.—*New York, Jan. 18.*—The *Tribune's* special says: "The articles of the treaty on the Alabama claims matter are eight in number, and are substantially as follows:—

"Article 1. The two governments agree to the settlement of all claims and differences which have arisen since the convention of 1853.

"Article 2. Provides for a commission of four persons, each government being entitled to two representatives, this commission to agree upon a plan for settlement.

"Article 3. Provides that a majority of the commission shall decide the questions involved.

"Article 4. Provides for cases of disagreement on the commission; in such an event the two governments shall choose an umpire. The President of the United States shall act for the United States, but the umpire selected shall not be qualified unless confirmed by the Senate.

"Article 5. Provides that in the event of the refusal of the umpire to decide the question, it shall be settled by lot in presence of the commission.

"Article 6. Excludes from the jurisdiction of the commission all cases arising from claims which have been adjudicated by courts of admiralty.

"Article 7. Provides that claimants shall have preserved strict neutrality during the war, and did not aid the South.

"Article 8. The sessions of the commission are to be held in Washington.

"Mr Seward is very anxious to have this matter of the Alabama claims settled before his retirement; hence his haste in sending to the Senate merely the draft of the treaty, and not the official document, which, though executed, has yet to arrive."

The *Herald's* special says: "The protocol, as submitted to the Senate, is considered to be a very considerable triumph for the United States. It is regarded as a concession of the great point contended for by Mr. Seward, that the primary question of the liability of the British Government for the escape and consequent depredations of the Alabama, should be referred to the same Commission as will consider the points in dispute in detail, instead of to the King of

Prussia, or any other monarch.—The naturalization treaty and the San Juan boundary treaty, according to the text submitted to the Senate, concede all that has been claimed by the United States."

HOWE AND McLENNAN GONE TO OTTAWA.—A special despatch to the *Toronto Telegraph*, dated Halifax, Jan. 18, says: "Messrs Howe and McLennan have gone to Ottawa with Mr. Rose. There is considerable speculation as to the concessions the Dominion Government is prepared to make to conciliate Nova Scotia. It is generally supposed they will take the form of a subsidy for the construction of various railways—that proposed between Yarmouth and Annapolis being one of them.

"The hope of obtaining repeal is fast fading from the minds of the most ardent repealers. The acceptance by Howe and McLennan, two most prominent champions of the cause, of the situation, and the known proclivities of not a few others in the same direction, have produced an impression throughout the Province that the cause has become hopeless. It is rare to meet with a repealer who expressed himself to the contrary."

HATIANA, Jan. 18.—Letters received here state that General Grant and President Johnson are both positively in favor of Cuban independence, and that Gen. Grant promises to aid in securing that end after his inauguration. Commerce is languishing and mistrust and suspicion of the stability of certain houses are increasing. The notes of the Spanish Bank are quoted at 4 per cent discount. The bank is daily besieged by the populace.

FATAL STABBING AFFRAY.—*Goderich, Jan. 18.*—A fatal stabbing affray occurred here about eleven o'clock on Saturday night. An old feud seems to have existed for some time between a man named William Williams and another named Joseph Mills, who happened to meet on Kingston street on Saturday night. An altercation took place, during which Mills stabbed Williams three times with an ordinary jack knife, inflicting such injuries that he died at ten o'clock this morning. An active search was immediately instituted on Saturday night for the culprit, but up to this hour no trace of him has been found. Mills is about seventeen years old, and Williams 22. An inquest will be held to-day. A young man named Story, who was with Mills prior to the affair, is under arrest; but it seems clear he had no hand in it.

The cultivation of silk in California is in a highly prosperous condition. In France and Italy the silk worm is affected by a fatal disease; but on the Pacific coast the eggs are sound, and the worms are healthy and vigorous. Orders have been sent from Europe to the California silk growers for all the eggs they can produce for years to come, at \$4 per case, each ounce containing 40,000 eggs. The California Legislature encourages this valuable interest by offering \$250 for every 6,000 mulberry trees raised, and \$3,000 for every 100,000 silk cocoons produced in good merchantable order.

PROPOSED AMENDMENT TO THE MUNICIPAL LAW.—In the Legislative Assembly, on Thursday, the 14th inst., on motion of Mr. Currie, the House resolved to form itself into committee of the whole on Monday, to consider the following resolutions:—1. That it is expedient to amend the Municipal Law so that each township shall be divided into four wards, and the electors of each ward elect one Councillor. 2. That the electors of the whole township shall elect one Reeve, and the Council of any township having over one thousand names on its last revised assessment roll, shall elect one Deputy Reeve.

A resolution was also agreed to, in committee of supply, to pay to each of the Judges of the Superior Courts of Ontario, annually, out of the Consolidated Revenue Fund of the Province, \$1,000—in addition to their present income.

ECLIPSE OF THE MOON.—A partial eclipse of the moon will take place on Thursday the 27th inst., beginning about 7 o'clock p.m., and ending about nine. The middle of the eclipse will be at 8 p.m., and the obscuration will be .400 digits on the northern limb of the moon. The phenomenon will be visible in all parts of this continent. Another lunar eclipse will take place on the 23rd of July, which will be invisible in this country.

THE MADOC MERCURY

AND NORTH HASTINGS MINING NEWS.

A Weekly Journal of Local and General Information.

Will be Published every Saturday Morning, at Two Cents a Copy, or One Dollar a Year, STRICTLY IN ADVANCE.

ADVERTISEMENTS WILL BE INSERTED ON THE FOLLOWING TERMS FOR CASH:—

Five lines, first insertion	0 20
Each subsequent insertion	0 12 1/2
Five to ten lines, first insertion	0 70
Each subsequent insertion	0 16
Above ten lines (per line) first insertion	0 07
Each subsequent insertion, per line	0 02

All Communications for the MERCURY to be addressed (post-paid) to A. SMALLFIELD, Madoc.



THE MADOC MERCURY

AND

NORTH HASTINGS MINING NEWS.

MADOC, SATURDAY, JANUARY 23, 1869.

North Hastings Agricultural Society.

The affairs of this Society, we are sorry to say, are again, this year, in just such an unsatisfactory state to the members in the northern part of the Riding, as they were last year. The decision of the Bureau of Agriculture having been given against the new Society formed at the meeting called by Dr. Boulter in March last, and in favour of the old organization,—the members in Madoc and the surrounding district decided to accept the situation, in accordance with the recommendation of the Bureau—especially as they were allowed their share of the funds appropriated to this electoral division last year. They therefore joined the County Society again, with the understanding that they would attend the annual meeting in greater numbers than they had done of late years, and endeavour to obtain such a representation in the Board of Directors as would secure a less sectional administration than has hitherto, it is generally believed, characterized the management of the funds in the distribution of prizes. Accordingly, on Tuesday, to the number of nearly 100, they went to the place of meeting, at Luke's Hotel, only to find that they had to meet a bitter and determined opposition—in fact, a spirit of hostility, for which we cannot account, and which must have had its root in some feeling beyond that of mere rivalry with the township of Madoc. From the very first it was evident that no one officer or director proposed by or from or near Madoc was to be allowed a chance. The meeting was never called to order in the ordinary way, but an attempt was made to commence the proceedings in a small room, without any notice whatever being given to the majority of the persons present who were standing outside the Hotel. This irregularity, however, was so vigorously objected to that it was abandoned; but this was the solitary point on which the members from the North were successful. That the Madocians were not actuated by any factious spirit was proved by their declining to nominate any one against James Archibald, Esq., of Huntingdon, for President,—as they had perfect confidence that he would not fairly to all; but no reciprocity was shown, and the nomination of any one from either Madoc, Marmora, Elzevir or

Tudor, was the signal for opposition, although Mr. Chard, Reeve of Stirling, earnestly advised some concessions to the claims of the North. A poll was accordingly demanded in every instance on both sides; and the proceedings throughout were so noisy that the Chairman was unable to secure order. The annual report and the statement of expenditures was refused by the Secretary until the polls were closed, and were consequently not produced until after the Directors for 1868 were out of office—a course contrary to ordinary usage, and of doubtful legality. When it was also found that there were two poll-books, the majority of the members from Madoc decided not to vote, and returned home, which some of them had left, owing to the distance they had to travel, as early as three o'clock in the morning.

Under these circumstances, a protest against the proceedings at the annual meeting has been forwarded to the Hon. Mr. Carling, Minister of Agriculture—and it remains to be seen whether one township can elect all the officers for the electoral division society, or whether, as the law stands, the proceedings were so far legal as to leave the members who reside at a distance no remedy but to withdraw from the society in future.

The Georgian Bay Canal.

The Toronto promoters of this grand scheme for getting hold of ten million acres of the wild lands of the Province, and forty million dollars of English and American money, are becoming greatly excited over the refusal of the Provincial Government to recommend the appropriation of the grant of land for that purpose. They held a public meeting one night last week, to which the people were attracted by a band of music, and transparencies, one of which represented the Hon. J. S. Macdonald hanging by the neck, as a fitting punishment for his contumacy. The meeting was a noisy one, and a resolution was passed calling on the Hon. M. C. Cameron to resign his position as member for East Toronto, because he adheres to the policy of his colleagues in the Government and dares to say that, because the petitions in favor of the grant of land are not laid before the House, the "rights of the people" have not been "trampled on." The people are frantically called upon to pronounce whether they are in favor of J. S. Macdonald remaining as an obstructive Premier, or whether they think it is not of more consequence to the country that the Canal should be built. As the more noise they make, and the more reckless their attempt at intimidation, the greater becomes the number of the opponents of the scheme, this appeal is scarcely likely to affect the stability of the Government. The Toronto Board of Trade does not favour the proposed canal, and some of its former advocates now begin to doubt whether it would pay. Capreol, the chief agitator, however, pluckily sails his colours to the mast, and declares he will fight the matter out till he succeeds.—It having been alleged that the late meeting of the Toronto Board of Trade, was a packed, hole-and-corner affair, a full meeting of the Board, which was largely attended by strangers, was held on Wednesday, the 20th inst., in which the Canal scheme was handled without gloves, and the following resolution was adopted by a large majority of the Board:—

"That neither the commercial, shipping, or agricultural interests of the Dominion of Canada or Province of Ontario requires the construction of the Huron and Ontario Ship Canal, and that the report of the council be not adopted."

The following resolution was also unanimously adopted:—

"That in the opinion of this board, it would be inexpedient to lend its influence to secure a grant of

land from the government in aid of any railway or kindred institution not calculated to promote agricultural and commercial prosperity by opening up for settlement the waste lands or otherwise developing the resources of the province."

Wanted—A Weighing Machine.

We have several times lately been requested to call attention to the fact that a Weighing Machine in this village would be, not only a great convenience, but is almost a public necessity: and that, as but a very small proportion of the township tax contributed by this village, has in any shape been expended within its limits for some years past, the Township Council might fairly be called upon to make an appropriation in favour of such an object. From what we can learn, however, there are a sufficient number of farmers who believe in giving good weight who would find it so much more convenient to have their produce weighed here, than to have to do so before they leave home, that they are willing to contribute liberally themselves towards the purchase of a good machine. Such being the case, it probably requires only some little effort, and agitation of the subject, to accomplish the end in view. A machine sufficiently large for all practical purposes, would cost probably something like \$250—and the fees in the course of a year would be likely to pay any one willing to undertake the post of weigh-master. Who will be the first to head the list to buy the machine? It would save the time and temper often wasted over a dispute as to whether a load of hay weighs only seven hundred-weight or a full half ton.

UNITED CHURCH OF ENGLAND AND IRELAND.—A Soiree and Concert—the proceeds of which will be devoted to the liquidation of the debt on the Church of St. John the Baptist, Madoc—will be held in the Hall of the Hoffman House on next Thursday evening, the 28th inst. Addresses will be delivered by Clergymen and others, and there will be vocal and instrumental performances by several ladies and gentlemen who have kindly volunteered their services.

Madoc Township Council.

TOWN-HALL, Monday, Jan. 18th, 1868.

The newly elected members met at the Town-Hall on Monday, and took the oaths of office and qualification. Present:—A. F. Wood, Reeve; T. Cross, Deputy Reeve; and James Blair, John Tassie, and S. D. Ross, Councillors.

The Council then proceeded to business, and appointed as

Auditors—W. H. Jones, on behalf of the Council, for the year 1869; and the Reeve appointed Henry Cook.

The mode of appointing the Assessors for the present year was taken up, and discussed, and it was resolved that there be two Assessors, and that they should receive the sum of \$50 each, for making the assessment and notifying the Township officers.

It was also resolved that there be one Collector, and that he receive \$75 for his services.—D. Nicholson was appointed.

Road Surveyor.—The salary of this officer was fixed at \$1.50 a day when employed by the Council.—Mr. Cross asked if the Road Surveyor was entitled to be paid for a second visit to inspect a job before accepting it, as Mr. John Ross had complained he had to pay Mr. M. J. H. Dunn 50 cents in such a case.—The Reeve replied it was customary to do so, and that it was a good check to secure work being properly done in the first instance.—J. H. Dunn was appointed.

Tavern and License Inspector.—The Deputy Reeve thought, from what had been said to him on the subject, it would be better to have some one in the village appointed to this office; though he considered Dunn had discharged his duties well.—After discussion as to the amount of salary, which Cross thought might now, in consequence of the decrease in the number of taverns at Eldorado, be reduced from \$30 to \$20, it was finally fixed at \$25 a year.

Taxes Refunded.—Peter Murphy was refunded the

of \$1.32, John McNamara, \$2.44; and John
reman, \$1.30,—over-charged taxes.
Relief.—The sum of \$40 was granted to the widow
deason, to assist her in removing with her children
friends who can help her to get work.
Application having been made from Elzevir for a
union school section, the Clerk was instructed to no-
tify the Trustees of section No. 3, Madoc, to attend
the next meeting of the Council.
The account of A. Smallfield for printing and ad-
vertising was ordered to be paid.
Council adjourned till February.

Tavern Licenses.—The Provincial Treasurer's Ta-
vern License Bill, after a lengthy debate, was read
a third time and passed on Tuesday evening. A
long opposition being made to the Government
proposition to change the hour of closing taverns on
Sundays from seven to nine o'clock, Hon. Mr.
Wood yielded to it, and agreed that taverns should
be at 7 o'clock on Saturday evenings, and open at
ten on Monday mornings. The prices agreed to for
licenses were:—

For tavern-licenses—in cities \$80, instead of \$100;
in towns \$60, instead of \$80; in villages and town-
ships \$30, instead of \$50; shop licenses in all the
localities \$50; saloons (that is to say, drinking
places solely), in cities, \$120; in towns, \$100; and
incorporated villages and townships the provincial
license is fixed at \$10 instead of \$12.

Although the reduction to \$10 for Provincial li-
censes to townships was voted down when first pro-
posed by Dr. Boulter, it will be seen that his amend-
ment was finally adopted.

Statute Labour.—The clause adopted in the new
Assessment Act, relative to statute labour, is as fol-
lows:—Every person assessed upon the Assessment
of a Township, at not more than \$300, be liable
two days statute labor. At more than \$300 but
not more than \$500, 3 days. At more than \$500 but
not more than \$700, 4 days. At more than \$700 but
not more than \$900, 5 days. And for every \$300 over
or any fractional part thereof over \$150, one
additional day.—A motion to exempt school teachers
and clergymen was lost.

Among the notices of motion in the Legisla-
ture, on Monday, was one by Mr. Blake,
an address to His Excellency the Lieutenant-
Governor, for copies of all papers, affidavits, ap-
plications, reports and in the Crown
Department, touching lots 8 and 9 in the 9th
concession of Marmora.

Races on the Ice.—On Saturday afternoon, the
contest, between two and three hundred persons
gathered in the vicinity of Lake-View House, Hog-
shead, to witness the trotting match on the ice be-
tween horses, the respective owners of which
had his own to be one of, if not the fastest in
the district. The first heat, for \$5, was run between
a horse belonging to S. Borland, of Eldorado, and to
a team—the former winning. The second, for
\$5, was won by C. Kirk's mare, beating J. Acker's
third wheel, for \$3. R. I. Gray's mare won
the field. The Consolation Race, for beaten
horses, was won by S. Barnum's.—The course was a
mile, from the centre of the upper lake, home.

Ontario Farmer.—The first number of this
agricultural journal, to which allusion was made
last week, has made its appearance. It contains 32
double columns, in royal octavo form,—the
most convenient for preservation and future reference
in a neat wrapper, and beautifully printed.
The contents are divided under the following heads:
The Farm; Live Stock; The Garden;
Agriculture; Arts and Manufactures; Health and
Poetry; and Music, and all are worth reading
and looking over.—The price is one dollar a year.
A very well-illustrated—the out of the "Prince
of Wales," the property of H. M. Cochrane, of
Madoc, being a very fine specimen of wood-en-

the London Times' outline of the Alabama
somewhat different from the American ver-
sion, according to the cable despatch from London,
that, "One of the sovereigns of Europe is to be
by the commission to arbitrate points of
international law, including the question of the re-
cognition of the Southern States as belligerents by
Spain."

Jan. 19.—The Pall Mall Gazette, (conser-
ving an editorial this evening on the Alabama
question. The writer hopes that the En-
gagement will not ratify the treaty concluded
between Mr. Johnson and Mr. Johnson if the question
of recognition of the Southern Confederacy is
to be reopened.

DIED.
MAITLAND.—At Bannockburn, on January 17th, MIN-
NIE A., youngest daughter of James Maitland, Esq., aged
three years and two months.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOTICE

To Whom It may Concern.

NOTICE is hereby Given, that the MUNICIPAL
COUNCIL of MADOC will meet in the TOWN-
Hall on MONDAY, the 1st day of FEBRUARY next,
for the purpose of appointing
Assessors, Tavern and License Inspector,
Pathmasters, Pound-Keepers, and
Fence-Viewers for 1869.

All persons interested are requested to send to the
Council the names of those they wish to fill the offices
of Pathmasters, Pound-Keepers, and Fence-Viewers.
The salary of the Tavern Inspector is \$25 a year.

Applications for the Assessors must con-
tain the names of two persons willing to act together
at a salary of \$50 each.

By order. J. R. KETCHESON,
Office, Town-Hall, Jan. 18, 1869.

LAND---LOTS FOR SALE, SUITABLE FOR FARMING OR MINING.

MARMORA—part of 23 in the 6th, and of 1 in the 10th.
MADOC—part of 7 in 2nd, 3 in 2nd, 19 in 4th, 1 in 9th.
HUNGERFORD—part of 27 in 3rd, 31 in 6th, 31 in 10th,
and 8 in 14th.
HUNTINGDON—14 in 12th.

Further information may be had by applying to
JOHN IVERS, AGENT,
St. Francis Xavier Street, MONTREAL.

NOTICE.—Any persons found cutting timber, or in any
way trespassing on any of the above lands, will be liable to
immediate prosecution.

JOHN IVERS, Agent, Montreal.
P. M. NULRY, Barrister, Belleville.

LIST OF LETTERS

Remaining in Madoc Post Office, January 1st, 1869.

Bennett, Patrick
Bradshaw, David
Cameron, Donald (2)
Clarkson, Charles
Colvin, Jno
Cooper, Andrew
Liams, Miss Fanny
Fowler, Amos (2)
Faulin, Jno
Gilbert, Thos
Gunsolus, Miss Emma
Gregory, Margaret
Gatling, Wm J
How, Simon
How, Alex

Hockey, James
Higgins, Thos
Inman, Wm
Jones, Hugh
Lapratz, M
Liberty, Jos (2)
Levis, Andrew
Muir, Jno
McCoy, Hawley
McCoy, Henry
Nicholls, Mark
Quirk, Michael
Russell, Bro Jno
Switzer, Jacob

Please ask for Advertised Letters when calling for the
above.

E. D. O'FLYNN, Postmaster.

TO TRUSTEES AND TEACHERS OF Common Schools IN THE COUNTY OF HASTINGS.

THE GOVERNMENT GRANT for 1868 will be paid on
SATURDAY, the 30th day of January,
at the undermentioned places, at 10 o'clock in the morning:

Madoc Town Hall, Madoc
Tudor Millbridge.
Elzevir Town Hall, Bridgewater.
Hungerford " Tweed.
Huntingdon " Melina.
Rawdon " Rawdon.
Marmora and Lake Marmora.
Sidney Mr. Ross's Store, Belleville.
Thurlow " Belleville.
Trentham, Town Hall, Melro.

The Treasurers of the above Townships are requested to at-
tend as above for payment of the Teachers.

Trustees and Teachers, on forwarding their orders to the
Local Superintendent, will be pleased to observe that such
orders must be signed by the Trustees, under seal, and duly
endorsed by the Teacher.

T. S. AGAR,
Sec. N. H. Bd. P. M.
T. H. BOUS,
Sec. S. H. Bd. P. M.

Belleville, Jan. 9th, 1869.

DR. ELMER

HAS RESUMED HIS PROFESSIONAL PRACTICE.
Madoc, October 16th, 1868.

Fornert & Kennedy,

CIVIL AND MINING ENGINEERS, PROVINCIAL LAND
SURVEYORS, and LAND AGENTS.
Office, Next Door to the Hoffman House, MADOC.
Lands Carefully Examined and Reported on.

Money to Loan.
C. C. FORNERT, C.E. & P.L.S. L. KENNEDY, C.E. & P.L.S.
All Orders by Mail receive Immediate Attention.

J. R. KETCHESON,

Township Clerk,
WILL be at the TOWN-HALL, MADOC, every SATUR-
DAY, to attend to the business of the Township.

Mr. GREAM,

(Solicitor and Attorney of the Chancery and Law Court
of England.)
Conveyancer, Coroner, &c.

FOR SCHOOL BOOKS, STATIONERY, AND CHILDREN'S BOOKS,

At Publishers' Prices, Call At
WILSON'S DRUG STORE,
DURHAM STREET, MADOC.

Village Lots, for Building Purposes at Reasonable Prices.

THE SUBSCRIBER offers for Sale Fifty Eligible
Building Lots, situated in the immediate vicinity
of his Grist-Mill, and contiguous to the southern portion of
the village of Madoc.

All parties desirous of securing a place of residence in a
healthy locality and a desirable neighbourhood, will be treated
with on favourable terms, both as regards price and terms of
payment. Title indisputable.

Apply to
CHARLES KIRK, on the Premises.

JOB PRINTING

EXECUTED AT THE MADOC MERCURY OFFICE
With Taste and Dispatch.

SUPPORT THE LOCAL INSTITUTIONS,

STRAYED!

A RED STEER, Two Years old in the coming
Spring, came on to the premises of the Under-
signed, Lot 6 in the Seventh Concession of Madoc,
during the Fall. The owner is notified to call and
pay charges, and take his property away.

Dec. 30, 1868.

W. H. PRENGLE.

The "Young Suffolk"

BOAT will be found, for the Season, at W.
WEST'S, in the 4th Concession of Madoc.

JOHN DALE,

MARRIAGE LICENSE AGENT,
MADOC.

C. G. WILSON,

CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST.
DURHAM STREET, MADOC.

The municipal elections in Spain have been favor-
able to the Republican Party. They lost Madrid, but
they have obtained large majorities in the Councils
of twenty cities, including Barcelona, Seville, Malaga,
Toledo, Valladolid, Valencia, Saragossa, and Cordo-
va; small majorities in twelve other capitals; and
had minorities in only nine. Their victory however
was secured mainly by small numbers of voters, and
it is doubtful whether those who stayed away agree
with their opinions. The result of the national elec-
tion is therefore still doubtful.

Industry.—The habit of industry for its own sake
is a great possession. It is the humble man's true
independence; it is what separates him utterly from
the criminal and the pauper. It is his true badge of
dignity, declaring, "I hold my place in the world be-
cause I earn it;" and there is no assumption wher-
ever put forth on his behalf that is in any degree
certain and so noble.

MISCELLANEOUS NEWS.

The Dominion Parliament will not meet before the end of March, or the beginning of April.

The Emperor of Russia is said to have become a confirmed hypochondriac.

Hobart Pasha, the Turkish Admiral, is an Englishman.

The wife of the Hon W. McDougall died at Ottawa on Saturday the 16th inst.

Lord Adelbert Cecil's preaching is producing its proportional share of madness. A victim at Ottawa was committed to a magistrate's warrant, who called in vain for Jesus Christ to shoot him.

Lord Hatherley (Sir W. Page Wood), the new Lord Chancellor of Great Britain, has for the last thirty years been a devoted and successful Sunday school teacher.

A semi-official Paris Journal mentions the possibility of the Emperor abdicating in favour of his son after the next session of the Corps Legislatif, retaining only the title of the Regent during his life.

The largest Bible class in the world is said to be the one taught by a Mrs Bartlett, in Mr Spurgeon's church, London. It began eight years ago with three persons, and has reached an average attendance of three hundred.

Two young ladies of Iowa, Miss Emma and Ella Harlan, have asserted their female rights in a thoroughly practical way, by securing government lands under the homestead law. They will settle upon and cultivate them next season.

Dr. Helmbold is astonishing the New Yorkers with the most elegant equipage ever seen in the metropolis—an open landau, drawn by four magnificent horses, with light leather gold-mounted harness, black servants in livery, and other things to correspond.

It is said that several Americans, frightened by their enormous land tax, are crossing over and buying farms along the frontiers at Niagara. They say the tax is almost equal to a small rent. Some of our farmers have been offered \$30 an acre for inferior land.

The Syracuse Standard says Schuyler R. Smith, who recently gave a dinner to the poor people of Syracuse, is a poor man, and that he went his "bottom dollar" on the dinner and even "spouted" watch and breast-pin to make ends meet.

Admiral Grey has written to the London Times, urging the surrender of Gibraltar to Spain, on condition that the latter shall cede to England the harbour of Cuetra, on the African shore, which he thinks is far more valuable in time of peace as well as in war.

An American traveller, who is now in Europe, writes home that of all cities in the world Paris is the most beautiful, London the dingiest, and New York the dirtiest and worst smelling. In the latter respect he thinks New York far surpasses even the traditional nastiness of Cologne. The New York Tribune thinks this is, unfortunately true.

A Mr. Lawrence, of Lowell, New York, is said to be the rightful heir to a fortune of \$140,000,000, which has been accumulating for years in England. Mr. Lawrence is a poor man, and is endeavouring to raise funds to carry him to England, by issuing bonds for the payment of \$1,000, which he sells for \$10, the holders to receive pay when he obtains his fortune.

Latest advices from Africa confirm the recent report relative to the safety of the great African traveller, Dr. Livingstone. It is said he is somewhere in the vicinity of Lake Nyassa, near the confines of Zanguebar. Owing, it is thought, to the wars between the native tribes, his progress has been impeded, and consequently he has been unable to reach the sea coast.

No country can produce finer apples than Canada. American buyers are beginning to find this out, and say that the very best fruit of all kinds, is grown by Canada, and we think it is strange that the people of Canada do not appreciate the advantages they possess, in having a climate so well adapted to growing, not only the finest qualities of apples, but also the rarest and most highly prized fruit, such as the pear and the grape. A very large part of Canada is well adapted to growing the pear and the finer kinds, as the Bartlett, for instance, brings such enormous prices in the large cities, that an orchard of ten acres of pears on suitable soil, would yield more profit than an ordinary 200-acre farm. The price of Bartlett pears this season, in New York reached \$20 per barrel, and we are every year importing tons of grapes that might just as well be grown at home.

Out of all the Southern families that went to Bra-

zil at the close of the American civil war, only seven of eight remain. The "Hastings colony," on the Amazon, has been reduced to a remnant. Those left are in a destitute condition.

At Disley near Derby, a fete was given a few days since in honour of the village pump. Four hundred persons sat down to tea and music and muffs, and flags decorated the place of their festivity. It appears that the people were showing gratitude to the pump for not having given in during the great drought of the Summer everywhere around. When people can be grateful to a pump there is hope for humanity.

At the annual pew renting in Rev. Henry Ward Beecher's church, the auctioneer commenced with a spirited contest for the first choice between Messrs. H. C. Bowen, H. W. Sage and H. P. Claffin. The former gentleman was declared the winner, at a premium of \$120. He took pew 89, which being appraised at \$120, cost him \$540. Mr. Sage took 90 for the second choice, at a premium of \$340, and H. B. Claffin No. 87 for \$335, the appraisement being \$110 each. The aggregate receipts of the sale were upwards of fifty thousand dollars.

Samuel Harris killed a panther in one of the streets of Hudson, N. Y. one day last week. The animal crossed the river upon the ice from Greene county after the carcasses of a dead horse. Some boys observed and drove it into the city where Mr. Harris attacked and dispatched it with a bar of iron. After it had ceased to breathe it was measured and was found to be of the following dimensions: Length from tip of its fore foot to the extreme of its rear foot, four feet four inches; height, twenty-two inches.

THE LATE BANK ROBBERY.—The Montreal Bank offers a reward of \$1,000 to any person who shall lead to the apprehension and conviction in Canada of any one of the parties who robbed the St. Catharines agency. Also \$1,000 for each person after the first, convicted of such burglary, and a further sum of \$5000 for the apprehension and conviction, as such in Canada, of each accomplice of the robbers. A reward of fifty per cent on any sums recovered and paid over to the bank so stolen from it is also offered.

DE LERY GOLD MINES.—We have seen a report of the Gold Mining Inspector, Mr. Pope, stating that the amount of gold extracted from the Seigneurie of Rigau i Vanireuil for the quarter ended on the 31st December, 1888, is 824 ounces, 16 dwts., and 23 grs.

A TRUE PENITENT.—A man was brought before one of our city Courts, yesterday morning, in the custody of a humane police officer, to answer the charge of walking in the streets barefooted and bareheaded. In explanation to questions put to him for behaving in this most extraordinary manner, he said that his conscience troubled him for some crime, committed years ago, and he was doing penance for it by walking barefooted in the snow. He asked if there was any statute at present in force in Canada prohibiting a man from walking shoeless in the street, as he intended doing penance until the crime of which he accused himself was scourged and purged away, like the ghost of Hamlet's father. The penitent was in possession of ample funds, having at the time about £40 in his pocket.—*Quebec Chronicle*

THE PRESS AND THE PUBLIC.—The Boston Transcript so happily states in the following paragraph a truth daily becoming more palpable, that we copy it entire:—In ninety-nine cases out of a hundred, perhaps we might say ninety-nine hundred cases out of a thousand—the conductor of public journals have no personal interest or personal feeling in doing their duty to the public by exposing frauds or denouncing racialities. Hence the injustice as well as the folly of picking quarrels with editors, and attempting to visit libel suits and other vexatious to gratify petty spite and mean vindictiveness. If the press happens to be mistaken in any instance it is always ready to make reparation and allow the injured party ample means to vindicate and put himself right. But on the other hand, when a supposed swindler is really a swindler, and his alleged irregularities are beyond a doubt, he will show a mad indiscretion in venturing upon a fight with newspapers. He will find them always too strong for him, and aided in their strength he will find his demerits thoroughly ventilated, without mercy. From one end of the land to the other he will get an unenviable notoriety. There isn't money enough to be made by the luckiest of gamblers, there isn't pluck enough in the most reckless of operators, to frighten or conquer the host of journalists who will make a common cause in defending the freedom and independence of their vocation; and in their maintenance of right and denunciation of wrong, in their judicial capacity, public sentiment always sustains them.

VARIETIES.

What land, of all the lands of earth, do I love the best?—Lapland.

"We have all our little failings in this world," an insolvent said, when he compounded with his creditors for the fifth time.

"Nothing like a magistrate for refining a man," as the incorrigible old-topper said, when he laid down his five shillings for the tenth time.

"Have I not offered you every advantage?" said a dotting father to his son.—"Oh yes," replied the youth; "but I could not think of taking any advantage of my father."

A pothouse politician was boasting that he could bring an argument to a "pint" as quick as any other man. "You can bring a quart to a pint a good deal quicker," observed a wag.

Soon after the May riots in 1844, some one was mentioning to a Mr. Ingraham that an account of them had appeared in an Irish paper, which stated that the mayor had addressed the mob without any effect. "That is a mistake," said Ingraham; "he got a brickbat at his head."

It is related of a certain clergyman, who was noted for his long sermons, with many divisions, that one day, when he was advancing among the teens, he reached at length a kind of resting-place in his discourse, when, pausing to take breath, and asking the question, "And what shall I say more?" a voice from the congregation earnestly responded, "Say amen!"

A gentleman passing a country church while under repair, observed to one of the workmen that he thought it would be rather an expensive job. "Well, yes," said he; "but in my opinion we shall accomplish what our parson has endeavoured to do for the last thirty years in vain."—"What is that?" said the gentleman. "Why," replied the labourer, "bring all the parish to repentance."

CIRCUMSTANCES ALTER CASES.—Particularly reduced circumstances.

LOVE AND TIME.—"But, father, you know love makes time fly," said an enthusiastic daughter, who was arguing in favor of a longer bridal trip than usual. "Yes, my dear, I know it does at first," replied the old gentleman; "but you'll find that in the end time will make love fly."

DID IT ON PURPOSE.—A little boy, only eight years old, playing with a younger brother, fell down a mine shaft, and struck upon the head and back of a Cornish man who was at work at the bottom of the shaft, and bounded off into a tub of water without injury. The boy gathered himself up, wet as he was, and ran up the ladder, the miner in full chase behind, threatening to whip him—"for," said he, "anybody might see that the 'brat' did it a purpose."

GETTING OVER A DIFFICULTY.—It is the custom in Mexico for the Church to require a foreigner, wishing to marry a native, to bring proof that he is not already a married man. A Scotchman, about to marry a senorita of very good family, was required to furnish the proof of his being a bachelor. Not finding any of his countrymen who knew him sufficiently well to testify to this fact, he determined to supply the deficiency with the oath of a native. Meeting a Mexican in the street whom he had never seen before, he proposed to him that he should swear to his being unmarried, for the consideration of five dollars. The senior, after a moment told him to get down on his hands and knees and creep about. Not exactly understanding what he was at, the Scotchman obeyed much to the detriment of his unmentionables. The Mexican then told him he was all right; he would swear that he had known him since the time he crawled!

NOT VERY COMPLIMENTARY.—"Squire," said an old lady, walking into a lawyer's office lately, "I called to see if you would like to take this boy and make a lawyer of him?"—"The boy appears to be rather young, madam," said the lawyer; "how old is he?"—"Nine years, sir."—"He is too young, madam, decidedly too young; have you no boys older?"—"Oh yes, we have several," was the reply; "but have concluded to make farmers of the others. If the old man I thought this little fellow would make a first-rate lawyer, so I called to see if you would like him."—"No madam, he is too young yet to commence the study of the profession. But why do you think this boy any better calculated for a lawyer than your other sons?"—"Why, you see, sir," said the old lady, "he is just nine years old to-day. He was only seven he'd lie like all nature, when got to be eight he was assey and impudent as a critter could be; and now he'll steal everything he can lay his hands on."

THE MADOC MERCURY

AND NORTH HASTINGS MINING NEWS.

No. 818.

MADOC, (HASTINGS CO., ONT.) SATURDAY, JANUARY 30, 1869.

PRICE TWO CENTS.

News from Europe.

By Atlantic Cable.

LONDON, Jan. 21.—Advices from Madeira to the 14th make no mention of the whereabouts of the 39 missing passengers and crew of the Hibernian, who were said to have been landed there. The story of her boat having been picked up is now believed to be unfounded.

Late advices from Auckland, New Zealand, report that a frightful massacre of the whites by the natives had occurred at Poverty Bay on that island.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Jan. 21.—There is a rumour here that the Greek ship Syriote fired into a French sloop and that several persons on board the latter were killed.

Jan. 24.—Admiral Hobart Pasha has sailed with his fleet from the harbor of Syria. The governor of the island has promised that the steamer Erosia shall not be permitted to leave the port. The Viceroy of Egypt has offered the Sultan an army of 50,000 men, and a fleet, in the event of a war.

BRUSSELS, Jan. 22.—Leopold Ferdinand, the Duke of Brabant and Prince Royal of Belgium, died last evening, after a lingering illness.

MADRID, Jan. 23.—A proposition declaring all vessels engaged in the slave trade as pirates is under the consideration of the government and will probably prevail.

The transports containing the troops to reinforce Gen. Dulce's army in Cuba are now nearly ready to sail. In order to save the time and expense which the transportation of troops and supplies from Havana would necessarily entail, the government has given orders for the fleet to land at Santiago de Cuba, in the south-eastern part of the island, which is much nearer the insurrectionary district.

Jan. 24.—It is announced on official authority that the provisional government, believing that it truthfully interprets the feelings of the national Cortes, will not accept any proposition for the session of the island of Cuba.

PARIS, Jan. 25.—It is rumoured that the cities of Seville and Cadix have proclaimed in favour of the Duke of Montpensier for King of Spain.

FLORENCE, Jan. 24.—Violent debates took place in the House of Parliament last week on the question of the mill tax. The action of the government was severely denounced by the opposition.

PARIS, Jan. 21.—It is officially stated that the Conference awaits the reply of the Greek government to the resolution which has been adopted. When that is received the Conference will be dissolved.

Jan. 22.—The Conference has selected M. Walewski to convey the protocol to Athens. He has been instructed to wait five days for the answer of the Greek government.

LONDON, Jan. 22.—The adoption of the Greek government to the protocol adopted by the conference of Paris is now considered certain.

Jan. 24.—The *Gaulois* says that the Greek government has rejected the declaration of the Conference.

The Government Measures.

The session of the Ontario Legislature which closed on Saturday will be memorable in the history of the country. Under an efficient leadership, more useful measures have been introduced and passed into law than were ever before compassed in ten years' legislation, so far as this Province, at least, is concerned. We have got a new election law, which promises to be an admirable improvement upon the law heretofore in force. The wisdom of the House of Assembly has done away with the fiction of a "property qualification,"—leaving it to the people themselves to decide what class of men shall represent them in the Legislature. The system of keeping the polls open for two successive days has been done away with; but along with this, provision has been made for increasing the number of polling places, so that there shall be no abridgement of the opportunity heretofore

given the electors to record their votes. The elections henceforth will be held simultaneously, so that there will be no chance afforded to the Government to manipulate one constituency in a way to influence the vote of another. Stringent clauses respecting bribery have been introduced into the new Act, which will make it hereafter a very serious matter to offer or to receive bribes. And altogether, the Legislature, under the guidance of Attorney-General Macdonald, has given the people of Ontario an election law with which, we venture to predict, the whole people will be fully satisfied when it comes into operation.

The House has also passed an Act for better securing the independence of Parliament. No Government of which we have read, has ever before so barbed itself against an assault upon the sovereign rights of the people, and no measure of the kind ever before passed into law could more thoroughly commend itself to the popular judgment. The law reforms introduced are likewise of a character to meet the views of practical Reformers. The measure reducing the number of sittings of the inferior Courts, lessening by half the usual drain upon the time of jurors in their attendance, will be everywhere received with favour. The provisions for leaving to suitors the option of trial by jury, or a submission of their cases to the judges of the courts, is surely a healthy amendment to the existing law. Other features of the new act are equally commendable. The abolition of Recorders' Courts in cities is a sound measure of economy, and one which the people will fully appreciate. It is a measure of economy, at the same time, which will render the administration of justice none the less efficient than it has been heretofore.

Many features of the new Assessment law will certainly be held to be an improvement on the old statute. Under the old arrangement, the assessment on real estate discriminated grossly in favour of the large owner—that is, as to taxes for statute labour. This is now done away with, and each lot of land now bears its own due proportion of the burden of local improvement. The taxing of mortgages, and of incomes from bank stocks, is clearly an equitable provision of the new law. The same must be said of the provision which taxes the lands of non-residents the same as those of actual occupants, coupled as this is with an obligation on municipal authorities to see that the outlay for statute labour is as fairly distributed as the tax. On those parts of the law which relate to the exemption of collegiate, charitable, ecclesiastical and other institutions from special local taxation, we have already expressed our opinion. We do not entirely see the equity of those provisions of the measure; but upon that question we shall reserve the remarks which it seems to call for. We can, meanwhile, heartily commend the part of the enactment which increases the rate of interest upon unpaid taxes from 8 to 10 per cent.

The amended Homestead law, increasing the free grants from 100 acres to 200 acres, will be everywhere popular, and the measure will be held to be a liberal response to the prevalent sentiment of the community. The Mining act, likewise, fairly and fully comes up to popular expectation. It gives to practical miners without capital more unlimited freedom than they have under any act known in any other country in the world.

Exceptions may possibly be taken to certain features of the Division Court Amendment Act, and also to the principle of the "stay law" as affecting the titles to land sold for taxes. But in both cases legislation was absolutely necessary, and the House may possibly be able to revise its work when it re-assembles, with advantage to all concerned.

The Government programme—except only in the matter of central prisons—has been carried out to the letter. May, more; it has been greatly amplified, and the work of the session will remain a monument of the industry and judgment both of the Government and the Legislature.—*Toronto Telegraph*.

The *Leader*, in its review of the session, while approving of the general conduct of the "Patent Combination" Government, freely criticizes the points it considers objectionable. It says:—

"We have said that the legislation of the session

has not altogether met with our approval. Of this our readers are already aware. And in no respect do we find reason for protesting against the action of the Government so much as when it undertook to deal with the judges. We contend they had no right to pass a bill which assumes that they have the power to displace a County Court judge for any cause whatever. We equally protest that it was improper for the Government to propose a measure for supplementing the salaries of the Superior Court judges; and we charge that this item of the Supply Bill was passed through the connivance of the member for South Bruce.

With a stroke of the pen \$10,000 a year has been added to the burdens of the Province—\$1,000 a year for each of ten judges. We hold that our Legislature had no right to make this allowance, and that it is unjust to this Province. Look at what the consequences may be. The judges of all the other Provinces will naturally complain that they are under-paid and will appeal to the Dominion Government for an increase of salary. If this demand should be listened to—as is not improbable—Ontario will not only be saddled with \$10,000 a year extra on account of its own judges, but for something like two-thirds of what the Dominion Government shall agree to pay the judges of the other Provinces. The Superior Court judges are Dominion officers, and should be paid by the Dominion. We regard this piece of legislation as exceedingly reprehensible."

PROVINCIAL POLICE FORCE.—On Saturday, before the prorogation of the House, Attorney-General Macdonald introduced a bill organizing a Provincial Police Force. He did so, because he desired members to consider it during the recess, and also that there should be opportunity given for an expression of opinion on it from the country at large. Whether the bill should be brought down next session as at present, or in a more modified form, in lieu of the existing arrangements guiding the officers of justice, would depend on the opinions elicited during the recess. The honourable gentlemen read the principal clauses. He had reason to believe it would be found that this system, if properly carried out, would not only be an improvement on the existing one, but would be far cheaper.—The bill was read a first time.

His Excellency the Lieutenant-Governor having given his assent to the bills passed during the session, was pleased to address the Legislative Assembly in the following words:—

Mr. Speaker, and Gentlemen of the Legislative Assembly:

In relieving you from your legislative labours at this time, I desire to express my profound sense of the zeal and devotion which have marked the discharge of your duties during the session, and I tender to you my acknowledgements for the prompt attention which you have bestowed on the several important measures which I thought proper to suggest for your attention.

To the different bills which you have passed I have given my assent, and I am persuaded that they will contribute to promote the best interests of the Province.

I thank you for the supplies granted for the service of the year, and for the appropriations made for carrying on public works of improvement.

I take leave of you, convinced that your exertions in your several counties will be directed to the task of inspiring in the minds of the people a hopeful confidence in the future of this growing Province, the government and institutions of which are founded upon wholesome and just laws, administered impartially to all—a condition of things well calculated to make us a happy and a prosperous people.

Mr. Cameron then rose and said he was commanded by His Excellency the Lieutenant-Governor to declare the House prorogued until Thursday the fourth of March next.

"YOU'RE ANOTHER!"—The Belleville *Intelligencer* steals out police reports, and passes them off as original.—*Toronto Telegraph*, Saturday, 23rd.—The *Toronto Telegraph* steals our police reports, and passes them off as original.—*Intelligencer*, 24th.

THE MADOC MERCURY

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A Weekly Journal of Local and General Information.

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THE MADOC MERCURY

AND

NORTH HASTINGS MINING NEWS.

MADOC, SATURDAY, JANUARY 30, 1869.

County Council.

The newly elected members of the Corporation of the County of Hastings met on Tuesday at the Shire Hall. The following were present:—

SIDNEY.—B. Rose, Reeve; C. Armstrong and J. Rose, Deputy Reeves.

TYNDHURST.—N. S. Appleby, Reeve; D. Anderson and T. Dacey, Deputy Reeves.

THURLOW.—J. J. Farley, Reeve; P. R. Daley and P. Clapp, Deputy Reeves.

HUNTINGDON.—Thos. Lino, Reeve; J. Finley, Deputy Reeve.

HUNGERFORD.—F. Gabourie, Reeve; G. Stokes, Deputy Reeve.

ELSTIE.—Hon. B. Flint, Reeve.

MADOC.—A. F. Wood, Reeve; Thomas Cross, Deputy Reeve.

RADFORD.—Geo. Conley, Reeve; James Walker, Deputy Reeve.

MARMORA.—Hugh Jones, Reeve.

STIRLING.—P. Chard, Reeve.

TRINTON.—Jas. Cumming, Reeve.

TUDOR.—J. Caldwell, Reeve.

Warden.—A. F. Wood, Esq.—There being no other nomination—was elected Warden for 1869.

Auditors.—On motion of Mr. Appleby, seconded by Hon. Mr. Flint, Andrew Thomson, Esq., was appointed one of the Auditors. The Warden appointed E. W. Holton, Esq., as the other Auditor.

Local Superintendents.—Reports from the Local Superintendents of South and North Hastings were read.

On motion of Mr. Flint, seconded by Mr. Cross, Mr. Agar was re-appointed Local Superintendent of North Hastings.

On motion of Mr. Farley, seconded by Mr. Appleby, Mr. Rous was re-appointed Local Superintendent for South Hastings.

School of Mines.—The Committee appointed to inquire into the propriety of establishing a School of Mines in connection with the Grammar School, or Albert College, presented a report, recommending the Council to accept the offer of the Principal of Albert College, and suggesting James Thompson Bell, Esq., to fill the chair. The report, and Mr. Flint's motion, seconded by Mr. Appleby, recommending the appointment of J. T. Bell, Esq., to the Professor's chair of Mines and Agricultural Chemistry in Albert College, were adopted.

Dog Tax.—This obnoxious impost was discussed at some length; but the feeling seemed general that the law had failed to secure its proposed object, and an amendment moved by Mr. Appleby, seconded by Mr. Anderson, that the tax on dogs should be done away with altogether, was carried.

Relief of the Poor.—On motion of Mr. Flint, seconded by Mr. Appleby, a resolution was carried, that the Reeves of each municipality be requested to have their Clerks prepare a report of all the sums paid out for charitable purposes, together with the number of persons receiving aid during the year 1869.

Gravel Road Committee.—The Warden appointed the following as the Gravel Road Committee for the year 1869: The Warden, Hon. B. Flint, and Messrs

N. S. Appleby, John Rowe, P. R. Daley, Thomas Emso and Geo. Conley.

THE WHALEN CASE.—The Court of Error and Appeal gave judgment in the Whalen case on the 22nd, sustaining the decision of the Courts below, and ordering that the judgment of the law on the suprit should be carried out. The Court, which is composed of ten members, was divided—four of the Judges being in favor of granting a new trial and six against it. Those opposed to granting a new trial were the President, ex-chief Justice Draper, Chief Justice Richards, Vice-Chancellor Mowat, and Justices John Wilson, Adam Wilson, and Mr. Justice Gwynne; and those who were in favour of granting a new trial were: Chief Justice Hagarty, Chancellor Vankoughnet, Vice-Chancellor Spragg, and Mr. Justice Morrison. Mr. Cameron asked leave to appeal to the Privy Council in England against the decision, but the Court held that it had no power to grant leave to a case of that kind—the proceedings brought before their Lordships having been taken on a writ of error. It would be competent, of course, for Mr. Cameron, on his own responsibility, to take action in England; but Mr. Cameron contended that he could not bring the case before the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council unless it appeared on the record of the Canadian Court that leave had been granted him to do so. The Court, however, after due deliberation held that it had no authority and no precedent for granting leave to appeal. It is not known whether Mr. Cameron will attempt to carry the case to England without having received leave from the court here; but he will doubtless strain every point of law in the prisoner's favor. In case he should ascertain by cable that he can get the case before the Privy Council under the circumstances, he will doubtless lose no time in doing so. In the meantime, the law will take its course, and unless the prisoner be further respited he will be executed at Ottawa on the 11th of next month. He has been remanded to the custody of the Sheriff of Carleton.—*Leader*.

Whalen was removed with such promptitude and secrecy, that he was safely in custody in Ottawa again on Saturday morning last—before the public generally had any suspicion that he had been taken from Toronto. He appeared in good spirits till he reached Prescott, but afterwards became gloomy and morose. The Ottawa Citizen says:—"At the City Station a cabman was at once secured and the party drove rapidly to the gaol, where Mr. Skynner delivered over his charge to the custody of Sheriff Powell. The prisoner seemed by no means pleased to see his old keepers or quarters again, and maintained a sullen silence towards all parties. When spoken to by the Sheriff and Governor of the gaol, he refused to answer either of them. As soon as he had been delivered to the Governor of the gaol he was searched and taken to his cell where he remains, watched night and day, as usual. Application was made in the afternoon to the Military authorities to have the guard on the gaol resumed, which was complied with, and the sentries are again posted about the building."

THE RICHARDSON MINE.—We make the following extract from Mr W. H. Palmer's reply to Mr J. H. Dunstan's recent letter to him:

"Most cheerfully then I inform them that on the 24th of February last, in company with another gentleman of considerable mining experience, and a professional mining engineer, I visited their property, and by invitation of the Superintendent of the mine went underground, and saw the mine and their manner of working it. And again on a certain day in September last, I walked over the surface of their property, in company with a person well acquainted with the ground; but on neither occasion did I see a true vein there, and if Mr. Dunstan fancies that he has seen one, he is allowing his imagination to run away with his judgment. There may be segregations of quartz there, these are common all over the country where Dolomite prevails; but they are not veins, some of them are mere threads, others large masses, but large or small they wedge out in depths generally disappearing in a few fathoms and if they should penetrate through the entire body of the Dolomite, they must come to an end when they reach the underlying granites or slates which are the true sources of the gold. These segregations are for the most part silicates of magnesia, and do not form the matrix of a true metalliferous lode. What I have always asserted of the gold in the Richardson Hill, I still assert, that it is produced by a powerful magnetic action, resulting from a junction of the granite, and the overlying magnesian limestone. Those junctions frequently produce the same results as veins,

by aggregating the mineral elements of the country, especially when they approximate to an east and west course; as by traversing the meridional grain of the rocks, they are led by the magnetic currents that are constantly passing from south to north. But there is this disadvantage about them, that there is no certainty in their permanency. In a true vein there are certain indices on which an experienced and intelligent miner can base a calculation, and tell with tolerable accuracy what the value of a lode will be in depth; but no such calculation can be made when the mine is dependent on a mere line of junction. And in the case of the "Richardson Mine," it cannot extend to any considerable depth, as the junction is between an underlying and an overlying rock, which after curving down some distance will sweep up again and crop out at the surface somewhere to the north of them. Mr. Dunstan's term "fissure vein" is defective, there is no such a thing known in geology; a vein of fracture is an east and west vein, and is called a fracture because it breaks across the polar grain of the rocks, and a "meridional split" is always about north and south, like a split in the grain of a tree: either may be true veins extending downwards to interminable depths; but there is no such vein to be seen on the "Richardson" Hill. However, there may be enough there to pay well for working for many years to come, and no man wishes the adventurers more success than I do, though if I thought there were no better prospects than that in North Hastings, I should not remain in the country a week; but as I know of many locations far superior, I am content to remain and try my luck in the country as I candidly believe it to be one of the richest and most extensive mineral regions in the world."

THE MARMORA GOLD CLAIMS.—In the Assembly, on the 21st inst., Mr. Blake moved an address for copies of all papers, affidavits, correspondence, applications and reports in the Crown Land Department, touching lots 8 and 9 in the 9th concession of Marmora. He said this property was situated in the mining district, the mining lots in which had been withdrawn from sale. He was informed a valuable discovery of gold had been made on it, and that there were a number of applications before the Government for the property. In such a case he held that the Government should not give an advantage to any favoured applicant, or sell by private sale, but should sell by public auction or on tender. He hoped to have an expression of assent by the Government to this view. He understood considerable pressure had been brought to bear on the Government, to induce them to dispose of the property by private sale; and his object in making this motion was to strengthen the hands of the Government, if they were disposed to adopt a right principle, and to throw an obstacle in their way if they were disposed to adopt a wrong one.—Mr. Corby said in this case a poor man went on these lots to explore, and after some time found what he supposed to be a good show of gold. But there were a set of men wandering about with satchels on their backs, ready to pounce on anything of kind, and discovering that the poor man did not know where to lodge his application, some of these gentlemen had put in their claims, as the original discoverers. The Commissioner of Crown Lands gave them what he (Mr. Corby) thought was the proper answer—that, before coming to any decision, he would send a competent party to the spot to examine the matter.—Attorney-General Macdonald said there were three or four claimants. The party in possession claimed to be the first discoverer, and had put up a shanty on the property. The others said the man in possession had no just claim, and that they made the discovery first.—Hon. Mr. Richards, who was labouring under a severe cold, made some remarks, which were almost inaudible in the gallery. He was understood to say that the value of the discovery had been stated at \$20,000 or \$30,000, and that he was not prepared to say what course would be adopted, until he ascertained all the facts. His intention was, that the first discoverer should get the benefit of the discovery.—Another report says Mr. Richards said it might perhaps be desirable to put the lots up for sale at auction.—The motion was carried.

ALMOST A FIRE.—About eight o'clock on Friday morning, the 29th inst., a fire broke out in the ceiling of the front sitting room of Mr. Pitts' house, in this village. The fire was caused by the overheating of the piping, passing through the safe. The neighbours were quickly alarmed, and immediate assistance being rendered, the plaster was torn down, and the flames, which were extending up the partition to the roof were extinguished without much damage being done.

Church of England Soiree and Concert.

This entertainment, which took place on Thursday evening, resulted in a great success,—in fact, the only difficulty was that the room in which it was held, though large, was insufficient to accommodate comfortably the large crowd present, and they were obliged to pack together as closely as possible.

Short addresses were delivered by the Rev. Mr. Mockridge, A. F. Wood, Esq., and T. S. Agar, Esq. The music was of a very good order, and was rendered in such a way as must have pleased the audience. Mrs. Bull, of Madoc, the Misses Breeze, of Bridgewater, Mrs. Burr and Miss Pomeroy, of Tweed, sang the several pieces allotted to them in a very pleasing manner; and as regards the gentlemen, the Messrs. Snider, Vannorran and Weiss played the violins and guitars well. Messrs. Elliott, Bentlif and Porter also sang their songs nicely, and the song and choruses, "Tenting To-night," by Messrs Hungerford, Bentlif, Vannorran and Weiss, was much admired. There were two recitations delivered—one by S. Lightburne, Esq., of Eldorado, who gave in very good style, "The Battle of the Baltic;" and the other by a child, Miss Emma Rowe, who surprised the audience by reciting "Bernardo," with a clear voice and expressive manner. In fact, all did well, and the large audience departed, highly pleased with their "evening." Financially, it was a great success, and the amount, when the money from all sources has been collected in, is expected to be about \$150.

The Skating Rink.

The Madoc Skating Rink—so called because the subscribers to it live in this village, although it is in reality situated in the Township of Huntingdon, two miles distant from the Post Office—was formally opened on Friday night, the 22nd inst., and invitations having been liberally extended to non-subscribers and ladies,—for whose special accommodation, sleighs were provided—there was a very numerous attendance. The night was a splendid one for those who enjoy sleigh-riding and skating, the moon shining brilliantly; but being also one of the very coldest this season, a short stay in the warm and comfortable waiting-rooms at the Lake-View House was found generally acceptable before crossing the road to go on to the ice. The Rink is a very spacious one, and—though they were not needed on that occasion—lighted up with large reflecting lanterns. A good deal of pains had been taken to flood the surface of the Rink with water, but snow having afterwards fallen, the ice unfortunately was not in the very best condition, and skating consequently proved rather hard work. (That defect, however, has been remedied by a very efficient scraping machine, and the ice is now pronounced to be in first-rate order.) For all that, the skaters appeared to enjoy themselves thoroughly, and some of those who had come merely as spectators—and others who had not put on a pair of skates for five, ten, or twenty years—were accordingly tempted to follow their example. After a couple of hours' exercise, in the course of which there was an average allowance of falls, an adjournment took place to the Lake-View House, where Mr. Hale had provided an Oyster-supper in honour of the occasion. That having been duly discussed, the company soon afterwards separated, and returned home at a reasonable hour, well-pleased at the success of the "Opening Night."

RUNAWAY.—On Thursday evening, while Mr. James Chambers was about to return home, after attending the Soiree and concert at the Huffman House, his horse took fright in consequence of the crowd, and instead of proceeding northwards, dashed off in the direction of the Presbyterian Church. Before Mr. Chambers could regain full control of the frightened animal, the latter came in contact with the foundation of the balustrade of the bridge and his companion, Miss Best, was violently thrown out. She was immediately carried into the Huffman House, and attended by Drs. Loomis and Pomeroy. It was found on examination that Miss Best had sustained concussion of the brain, but fortunately not to so serious an extent as to prevent her returning home shortly afterwards. The horse afterwards ran against the steps of the mill, but by coolness and skilful management on the part of Mr. Chambers, was speedily brought into subjection and quiet behaviour.

THE ANNUAL TEA-MEETING of the M. E. Church, Madoc Village, will be held on Thursday evening next, Feb. 2nd. The usual entertainment, "revised and enlarged," is promised for the occasion, speeches and music—vocal and instrumental—forming no small part.

ADVERTISEMENTS.**NOTICE**

IS Herely Given, that in future parties in TUDOR, WOLLASTON and LIMERICK, claiming or intending to claim, Damages for Sheep killed by dogs, in the Municipality, must notify the Reeve that application has been, or will be made, and to what Justices of the Peace the complaint has been or will be made, in time to afford the said Reeve an opportunity to attend the investigation and protect the interests of the Corporation.

By Order.

WILLIAM HARPER,

Township Clerk.

MILLBRIDGE, Tudor, Jan. 18th, 1899.

FOR SALE.*Or to Exchange for Live Stock,***Two Waggon's,**

ONE NEW, the other SECOND-HAND.

Apply to

D. P. LEWIS,

Lot 2, 4th Con., Madoc.—Jan. 30, 1899.

NOTICE.

To Whom It may Concern.

NOTICE is hereby Given, that the MUNICIPAL COUNCIL of MADOC will meet in the TOWN-Hall on MONDAY, the 1st day of FEBRUARY next, for the purpose of appointing

Assessors, Tavern and License Inspector, Pathmasters, Pound-keepers, and Fence Viewers for 1899.

All persons interested are requested to send to the Council the names of those they wish to fill the offices of Pathmasters, Pound-keepers, and Fence Viewers. The salary of the Tavern Inspector is \$25 a year.

Applications for the Assessorship must contain the names of two persons willing to act together at a salary of \$50 each.

By order.

J. R. KETCHESON,

Township Clerk.

Office, Town-Hall, Jan. 18, 1899.

LAND---LOTS FOR SALE, SUITABLE FOR FARMING OR MINING.

MARMORA—part of 25 in the 6th, and of 1 in the 10th. MADOC—part of 7 in 2nd, 5 in 2nd, 19 in 4th, 1 in 6th. HUNGERFORD—part of 27 in 6th, 31 in 6th, 31 in 10th, and 8 in 14th.

HUNTINGDON—14 in 12th.

Further information may be had by applying to

JOHN IVERS, AGENT,

St. Francis Xavier Street, MONTREAL.

NOTICE.—Any persons found cutting timber, or in any way trespassing on any of the above lands, will be liable to immediate prosecution.

JOHN IVERS, Agent, Montreal.

P. M. NULY, Barrister, Belleville.

TO

TRUSTEES AND TEACHERS

OF

Common Schools

IN THE COUNTY OF HASTINGS.

THE GOVERNMENT GRANT for 1898 will be paid on SATURDAY, the 30th day of January, at the undermentioned places, at 10 o'clock in the morning:—

Madoc	Town Hall	Madoc
Tudor	Millbridge	
Eleveir	Town Hall	Bridgewater.
Hungerford	"	Tweed.
Huntingdon	"	Moirs.
Baridon	"	Redwood.
Marmora and Lake	"	Marmora.
Sidney	Mr. Rous's Store.	Belleville.
Thurlow	"	
Tyendinaga	Town Hall	Malinoe.

The Trustees of the above Townships are requested to attend as above for payment of the Teachers.

Trustees and Teachers, on forwarding their orders to the Local Superintendent, will be pleased to observe that such orders must be signed by the Trustees, under seal, and duly endorsed by the Teacher.

T. S. AGAR,

Sec. N. H. Bd. P. Mr.

P. H. ROUS,

Sec. S. H. Bd. P. Ins.

Belleville, Jan. 6th, 1899.

DR. ELMER

HAS ASSUMED HIS PROFESSIONAL PRACTICE.
Maloc, October 10th, 1898.

Fornert & Kennedy,

CIVIL AND MINING ENGINEERS, PROVINCIAL LAND SURVEYORS, AND LAND AGENTS.

OFFICE, Next Door to the Huffman House, MADOC.

Lands Carefully Examined and Reported on.

Money to Loan, at the lowest rate of interest.

C. G. FORNERT, C.E. & P.E.S. L. KENNEDY, C.E. & P.E.S.

All Orders by Mail receive Immediate Attention.

J. R. KETCHESON

Township Clerk.

WILL be at the TOWN-HALL, MADOC, every SATURDAY, to attend to the business of the Township.

Mr. GREAM,

(Solicitor and Attorney of the Chancery and Law Court of England.)

Conveyancer, Coroner, &c.

FOR SCHOOL BOOKS, STATIONERY, AND CHILDREN'S BOOKS.

At Publishers' Prices, Call at

WILSON'S DRUG STORE,

DURHAM STREET, MADOC.

Village Lots, for Building Purposes at Reasonable Prices.

THE SUBSCRIBER offers for Sale Fifty Eligible Building Lots, situated in the immediate vicinity of his Grist-Mill, and contiguous to the Southern portion of the village of Madoc.

All parties desirous of securing a place of residence in a healthy locality and a desirable neighbourhood, will be treated with on favourable terms, both as regards price and terms of payment. Title indisputable.

Apply to

CHARLES KIRK, on the Premises.

JOB PRINTING

EXECUTED AT THE MADOC MERCURY OFFICE.

With Taste and Dispatch.

SUPPORT THE LOCAL INSTITUTIONS!

The "Young Suffolk"

BOAR will be found, for the Season, at W. WEST'S, in the 4th Concession of Madoc.

JOHN DALE,

MARRIAGE LICENSE AGENT,
MADOC.

C. G. WILSON,

CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST.

DURHAM STREET, MADOC.

MADOC MARKET PRICES.

Friday, January 30th, 1899.

WHEAT	\$1.05
BAILEY	1.04
RYE	0.90
OATS	0.50
PEAS	0.60
BUAVER	0.20
EGGS	0.15
BORK	0.25
HIDES	0.25

ACCIDENT.—Mr. W. A. Hungerford, by the breaking of the strap of one of his skates, fell on the ice on the Rink on Wednesday afternoon, and partially dislocated his right arm and broke his collar-bone. The accident, though a painful one, is fortunately not of a very serious nature.

DEATH OF JOHN TURNBULL, Esq.—This gentleman, as was feared, did not long survive the sudden and serious attack of illness with which he was attacked on Saturday evening. He died last night about eleven o'clock, in the 70th year of his age. Mr. Turnbull was one of the first settlers in this section of the country, coming to Belleville when it was yet a small hamlet, witnessing its growth from a place of 100 inhabitants till it had a population of nearly 9,000, and assisting and sharing in its prosperity. He was a man highly respected, and died universally regretted.—*Intelligencer*, Tuesday.

MISCELLANEOUS NEWS.

It is said that horses never run away in London or Paris.

A New York newspaper carrier worth \$100,000 still stamps his daily round.

For eight weeks the steam has prevented any communication with the Eddystone Lighthouse.

On the 27th ult, five Frenchmen perished at Bonbegne, in an attempt to rescue the crew of a disabled English schooner. Their lifeboat was capsized.

Hay and straw have reached such prices in Montreal, that owners of horses are using sawdust for bedding and carrots for feed.

An English grocer has left \$15,000 to Charles Dickens, providing he will read the "Trial" from Pickwick to the grocer's family once yearly until he dies.

Bets are already being made about the length of Gen. Grant's inaugural message. It is said that it will be the shortest ever delivered.

Great damage has been done by the frost to the orange groves in Florida. In some parts of eastern Florida the trees have been killed.

A venerable Puritan parson in New York State has built a \$200 church on his farm, which exempts him from taxes to the amount of \$800 per annum.

A student of the Assyrian tablets in the British Museum places the dates of Abraham at 2,220 before Christ, nearly 400 years earlier than Fisher's chronology.

The Greek Government has decided to place the command of the volunteers in the hands of Garibaldi, who has repeatedly offered his services.

In the startling affair case at Goderich, the jury, after a prolonged investigation, rendered a verdict of wilful murder against Joseph Mills, who is still at large.

The emigration from Prussia has attained such considerable proportions of late that the Cabinet of Berlin has given instructions to impede it by all possible measures.

A bill has been presented in Congress apportioning the greater part of Utah among the States that admit it. This would leave Brigham Young only Salt Lake City in which to cultivate polygamy.

The snow is so great at Dr. John Hall's church in New York, every Sunday, that pawnholders have to hang out tickets bearing the word "Taken," like those at the theatre.

An Austrian hair-dresser has made himself an extraordinary tenor singer, by cutting his throat, just enough, and not too much. It is an unsafe method, however, of developing the voice.

Godsiah harbour is entirely clean of ice, and fishermen put out into the lake and engage in catching herring and white fish. This is the first time since 1842 the harbour to be open in January.

Fifteen years ago a gentleman sold a piece of land in Des Moines, Iowa, for \$500. A week ago he bought back the same lot from the person to whom he sold it, at the slightly advanced price of \$27,000.

It is computed that the criminals of Britain cost every year \$50,000,000. It would surely be very wise to spend a large sum to reclaim the erring. The great mass of the criminals are the children of criminal and dissipated parents.

The unusual warmth of the past fall and early winter in Montana has brought myriads of young grasshoppers into premature existence. The cold weather will destroy them, of course, and the farmers expect to be free from their depredations next season.

It has caused a great sensation in Prussia that Frederick William Krummacker, the illustrious Prussian divine, whose theological writings have been translated into the languages of all civilized nations, turned Catholic on his death-bed. He died on the 10th of December.

In one of the hydraulic works in California, a stream of water struck a man, and broke his neck. His body was at once paralyzed, but the head lived three days, perfectly able to feel and speak.

The first strawberries of the season made their appearance in the New Orleans market a fortnight ago, selling at \$2 the basket. The citizens console themselves with the reflection that the fruit will soon be some plentiful and cheap.

A proposition to use newspapers for reading-books has been discussed in Chicago. Some persons might be offered in its favour. But on the whole, it is probable that the careful and deliberate language of the best authors furnishes better reading for the youthful mind than the aliphabet, colloquial style of journalism would.

Six years ago, Anna Dickinson was a poor girl, working in the mint at Philadelphia, and now she is a popular lecturer. The Press says she contains her audience by wit and intellect. When you look at her, says that journal, "you see only a cold grey eye on guard behind an intellectual bayonet."

According to the Paris correspondent of the London Queen, the hair is now usually dressed high, and a rich spray of flowers placed across the crown of the head resting against the coil or plait of hair. Dark hair is now all the rage, therefore blondes are dyeing their golden tresses, and those brunettes who lately bleached their locks are restoring them to their early honours.

A New York capitalist and a Frenchman have bought a large tract in Western Franklin county, Kansas, which they intend converting into a joint stock commercial fruit farm. Skilled operatives from France are to be located there, and the cultivation of the mulberry as food for silkworms, and the manufacture of fine silks will be attempted. The Frenchman is now on his way to France, whence he expects to return in March, with his colony and machinery.

A case has occurred in Massachusetts in which marrying one's sister-in-law has proved very inconvenient, if not absolutely illegal. William E. Marsh, of Holyoke, disappeared during the year 1862; for several years past nothing has been heard of him and he has been considered dead. His brother Albert married his supposed widow a little over a year ago. Without any notification of his being in the land of the living, William made his appearance in Holyoke a short time ago. He had heard nothing from his home; even the death of his father, which occurred three years since, was new to him; and the strange story of Enoch Arden is renewed, with Enoch's brother as the second husband.

GOLD! GOLD!—The Cape Argus announces that no additional news from the gold fields in the Cape colony has been received of late, and says the impression is gaining ground that they will not prove as valuable as was at one time expected. The government had taken no steps towards the appointment of a special resident commissioner.

A CALIFORNIA MILLIONAIRE.—A letter from San Francisco, speaking of the richness of the White Pine mining district in Nevada, says there is now in that city a middle-aged man who a year since was at work by the month as a mechanic, and not worth a dollar. To-day he is worth at least \$1,000,000 in hard coin, and his income from one mine alone in White Pine is over \$1,500 a day. He is investing his money in real estate in San Francisco. The other day a friend was joking him on the subject of marriage, remarking that he could now marry any young lady in San Francisco, to which he replied: "Well, I knew a girl out West who was willing to marry me when I hadn't a cent, and now I'm able, I'm-going to marry her."

A VIGILANCE COMMITTEE FOR NEW YORK.—The beauties and benefits of exalting the vile to rule are strikingly hit off by the correspondent of the Chicago Tribune. Referring to two noted individuals he says: "There does not seem to be any chance whatever for New York to remain a habitable city under these two beings. Neither will it be possible, after a while, for any stranger to visit New York and be safe in life, liberty and property. The only solution to the reign of Ives and Sweeney in New York is a vigilance committee, which the New York Tribune, the New York Evening Post and other journals have hinted at. This is no dream or wild paragraph. The elements of a vigilance committee are combining in New York as truly as the elements of slavery combined to make war. Nothing in the near future is so apparent as a great gallow before the City Hall, and the yemaunry of New England and New York guarding the ceremony. I expect to live to see this and describe it."

THE WEATHER is said to be like a motion to adjourn—always in order. We confess, however, to a strong dislike of the present order. No snow means no business, and no business sounds very like no money. Produce is moving out but slowly, even with the stimulus of high prices. Pork is still advancing, and the owners grow more independent the higher the price. We saw a farmer drive off with a most grievous expression on his countenance the other day, because one of our buyers suggested \$8.50 as a reasonable bid for a very average specimen of a dead hog he had in his wagon. So far, what with high pork, low prices for wheat, want of sleighing and a chance of war between Turkey and Greece (which may further disturb the meat market) things are in the queerest style the "eldest inhabitant" ever heard of before.—Canada Maple Leaf.

Known.—The Toronto Telegram's special despatch from Montreal, of the 23rd inst., says: "Kane of the 36th Regiment, attempted to elope with a daughter of Judge Courmel, last night. The Judge caught them as they were about leaving for Quebec by the night train. Denouncement—they were married at the French Cathedral this morning."

POISONED.—Naples, Jan. 23.—This morning a little boy of Mrs. Trousdale, widow of the late Dr. Trousdale, accidentally got hold of a small bottle of oil of smoke, and swallowed about a tea-spoonful. Dr. Shirley was sent for and did all that could be done; but the child died in a short time.

VARIETIES.

"I love ewe," as the dog said to the sheep. Why is fashionable society like a warning pan?—Because it is highly polished, but very hollow.

Why is a man like a "gooseberry"?—Because any woman can make a fool of him.

The shortness of life is very often owing to the irregularity of the liver.

Carpets are bought by the yard, and worn by the foot.

"Sambo, why am dot nigger down de hele ob de boat a chicken in de egg?"—"I gives um up."—"Cause he couldn't git out if it wasn't for de hatch."

A man of sixty, who was sentenced in a French Court to twenty years' hard labour, thanked the judge with great fervour. He had not expected, he said, to live so long.

A suite of apartments was advertised at a fashionable watering place as having among its attractions "a splendid view [over a fine garden adorned with numerous sculptures." It was found, on applying at the address, that the garden adorned with sculptures was a cemetery.

A recent English writer says that the distinctive difference between an English and a purely Irish face is that the former looks as if the hand of nature has been passed over it downwards when coming into the world, while the Irish face looks as if, on that occasion, the hand had been gently passed over the features in a contrary or upward direction.

A cutter was returned to a livery stable in Toronto, last week, with a lady's waterfall in it. The liveryman sent the article to the residence of the gentleman who hired the cutter. It was received by the gentleman's wife, who said it didn't belong to her, but that she would keep it and make it her business to know to whom it did belong.

A coloured servant sweeping out a bachelor's room found a sixpence on the carpet, which he carried to the owner. "You may keep it for your honesty," said he. A short time after he missed his gold pencil-case, and inquired of his servant if he had seen it. "Yes, sir, was the reply. 'And what have you done with it?'" "Kept it for my honesty, sir!"

A loveless swain broke a wish-bone with his "heart's queen," somewhere in Hampshire. "Now what do you wish, Sally?" demanded John, with a tender grin of expectation. "I wish I was handsome," replied the damsel. "—handsome as—Queen Victoria!"—"What a wish," exclaimed John, "when you're handsome 'nuff now!" But I'll tell you what I wish.—I wish you was looked in my arms, and the key was lost!"

Many years ago Prince Matternib, first tasted rhubarb root in England, and was so pleased with it that he took care to send some plants to his Austrian garden. On the occasion of a large party, in the following year, the Prince ordered rhubarb to be served up, dressed as it was in England. His cook knew nothing of English usage, and selecting the large leaves, served them up as spinach. The guests made very faces at this English dish, and well they might; rhubarb was discarded thenceforth from the Prince's table.

A good story is told in Paris of a son of M. Bixien. This eminent man was for a short time incarcerated in the forges of Vincennes after the coup d'état. His wife, accompanied by one of her sons, went to see him. They dined together in his chamber. The son was extremely sad and taciturn during dinner, and at last attracted his father's attention. "Why, my dear boy, what is the matter with you?" "Nothing, father," replied the lad of fifteen. "—No sense," said his father: "I see something in the matter with you. Come, tell me what it is." "Why," blubbered the boy, "I am so disappointed. I made sure of seeing you in a dungeon, chained to the wall, and you ain't."